REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,919.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0, 2½ As.

Above, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line[s].

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable [time] special contracts may be made.

[Dis]play Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied [in] Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 3.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander W. Stassart, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th June 1874, at 4 P.M.

June 1874.		July 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leaves Madras	10
„ Carwar	27	„ Coconada	12
„ Narrakal ... July	1	„ Vizagapatam	13
„ Alleppy	1	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Tuticorin	3	„ Gopaulpore	14
„ Colombo	4	„ False Point	15
„ Galle	5	Arrives at CALCUTTA	17
„ Negapatam	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers of this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Gates, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

July 1874.		July 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSREH	20
„ Kurrachee	5	„ Mahomerah	20
„ Guadur	6	„ Fao	20
„ Muscat	8	„ Bushire	22
„ Bunder Abbas	10	„ Bahrein	22
„ Linga	12	„ Linga	28
„ Bushire	14	„ Bunder Abbas	28
„ [illegible]	14	„ Muscat	30
„ Fao	16	„ Guadur ... Aug.	2
„ Mahomerah	16	„ Kurrachee	3
Arrive BUSREH	17	Arrive BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nation, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,760 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste early next month. This Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 8	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 8th June 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	8
Suez	36	22	9
Port Said	38	25	9 10
Alexandria	39	25	14
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 26th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 Tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. Lee, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer, to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th June 1874, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, (2,353 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 26th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

1 Case Coloured Handkerchiefs.
2 Cases Striped Dhoties.
2 Bales Madapollams.
10 „ T. Cloth, 4 lbs. 24 by 24 of Bombay Mill.
3 „ Merchant Navy Canvas Bolts, Nos. 2, 4, 5.
1 Case Fancy Goods Samples.
On account and risk of the Contractor—
300 Bolts Canvas, 28 to 40 and 36.
300 Readymade Sheathings.
297 Canvas Bed Covers.
354 „ Pillows' Covers.
50 Pieces white Flannels, 40 by 48.
50 „ do. do. 38 by 48.
50 „ do. do. 34 by 48.
30 „ Native Carpets or Setrangi.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction room, the following Goods:—

5 Bales Grey Shirting.
3 „ „ T. Cloth.
10 „ „ Drills.
5 Cases Coloured Prints.
2 „ Check Dorea.
2 „ Railway Rugs.
2 „ Assorted Colored Shawls.
1 „ False Jewellery.
1 „ Large and Small Looking-glasses.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June 1874.

NOTICES.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

TENTS.—NOTICE.

DURBAR TENTS and CAMP EQUIPAGE of every size and description, made to order at the FUTTEHGURH ORPHAN ASYLUM TENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of best materials procurable, excellent cut, and most handsome workmanship. Established in 1838.

NEW REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be forwarded gratis on application to

MESSRS. PREM MASIH & Co.,
Managing Directors.

Now Ready, 8vo. Cloth. Price Two Rupees.

REMARKS ON THE USES OF SOME OF THE BAZAAR MEDICINES AND COMMON MEDICAL PLANTS OF INDIA,

with a full Index of Diseases, indicating their Treatment by these and other agents procurable throughout India. To which are added Directions for Treatment in cases of Drowning, Snake Bites, &c. Second Edition.

By EDWARD JOHN WARING, M.D., Surgeon (retired) in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Messrs. J. & A. CHURCHILL, 11, New Burlington Street, London.

To be had of all Booksellers.

THE NEW PATENT ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,

C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY,

as applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the Electric Marker and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England, and in the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the Electric Marker, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly; meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The Marker can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CALCUTTA.

PETROLEUM LAMPS

LAMPS. LAMPS.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 300 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO.
The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW.
Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces.
Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N. W. Provinces.
Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d. Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the Spacious UPPER FLOOR above Messrs. Thorpe & Co., situated at the corner of Meadow and Hummum Street. It could be used for an Office and a Residence. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS.

PAIR of LANTERNS, with 3 inch Condensing Lens, Rackwork dissolving apparatus and focussing adjustment, fitted complete in strong box with lock and key	Rs. 125 0
PAIR of PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS, with 3½ inch condensing Lens, Rackwork dissolving apparatus and focussing adjustment, fitted complete in strong box with lock and key	Rs. 185 0
COMIC SLIDES, with single changes	each Rs. 1 8
(Or Rs. 16 per Dozen.)	
Do. do. with double changes at from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 each.	
A PAIR of MAHOGANY LANTERNS, with powerful Lenses, complete with apparatus and a large selection of slides. Has been a little used for public Exhibition. A great bargain	Rs. 375 0

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CHOICE WINES FOR INVALIDS.

	Per Dozen.	
	Qts.	Pts.
Gold Cap Port	Rs. 28	15
Black Seal Port	„ 24	13
Very Old Madeira	„ 36	...

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST, on Saturday evening, at the Byculla Club or Grant Road Theatre, a large plain Gold LOCKET. Any one finding the same is requested to send it to Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Office, Elphinstone Circle.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, from the 26th instant, for six months, the HOUSE No. 73, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by F. Mathew, Esquire.—To be SOLD at the above, on the 26th instant, a pair of GREY ARAB HORSES, with HARNESS and MAIL PHAETON. Apply to

Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711.

COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

CLARETS.

Cash Prices.		Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX	Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines	9 8	...
PETIT MEDOC		12 0	...
MEDOC, Superior		15 0	9 0
SAINT JULIEN, good Dinner Wine		20 0	...
CHATEAU LA ROSE	Super after-dinner Wines	23 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX		30 0	16 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	Rs. 30	per doz.	qts.
Victoria Berg	„ 30	„	„
Laubenheimer	„ 15	„	„
Steinvein	„ 20	„	„
Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„	„
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	„ 14	„	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 28	„	„
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.			
Do. Bottled here	„ 8	„	„
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	„ 18	„	„

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROKKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN, T. BLANEY, } Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

THE TAYLOR MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this Fund should be paid in to the ORIENTAL BANK to the Credit of the Undersigned:—

J. WESTALL, W. MARTIN WOOD, } Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 19th June 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of [illegible] TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES) per SHARE has this day been made by the Directors on all the Shares forming the Second or Reserved Issue of Shares, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

11th March 1874.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PLAN,

Will be held at Allahabad as soon as the Tickets are sold,

IN AID OF
A DHURUMSALA TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD.

(Sanctioned by Resolution IX., of the Municipal Proceedings, dated 24th March 1874.)

20,000 CHANCES AT As. 8 (EIGHT ANNAS) EACH.

For detail of Prizes see *Bombay Gazette* of 1st May 1874.

Tickets are to be had of Messrs. JAMES BROUDIE & Co., and of the MANAGER, "Victoria" Press, Allahabad.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS was held at the LONDON TAVERN, on the 14th April, 1874.

The New Assurances effected during the past year amounted to over £300,000 on 654 lives. The superior class of the Assurances was shown by the fact that the average age was only 34; the average amount of each policy being £470.

The Bonus declared last year gave the Shareholders an addition to their Capital of 20 per cent., and they now received 6 per cent. as against 5, whilst the Policy-holders received a reversionary addition of 1 per cent. per annum.

The Company's Indian Prospectus may be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th June 1874.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

100 BALES PEPPERELL DRILLS,
TO ARRIVE BY SHIP "BELVEDERE."
PRICE FIVE ANNAS PER YARD,
FOR SALE AT TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BANDORA BREWERY.—It has long been a question whether good Beer can be manufactured on the plains of India. Messrs. NORTON & Co. have solved the question in the affirmative, and are prepared to prove this assertion on the highest medical testimony to any person who may choose to visit their Establishment. On analysis their Porter has been declared to be of excellent strength and quality, as free from acid as first-class English Porter, free from deleterious ingredients and made from excellent materials. An equally favorable result has been attained in their manufacture of Beer. At the same time Messrs. N. & Co. will not hold themselves in any way responsible for the quality of Beer or Porter which has not been obtained direct from their Brewery.

Terms Cash as follows:—

Ale or Stout	Rs. 3 0	per doz.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 1 14	„	pints.

If taken in quantities of not less than 2 doz. Quarts or 3 doz. Pints delivered in any part of Bombay free of charge.

Cases required for Up-country Orders charged at cost price.

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HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES:—
Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of
MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS
ADAPTED FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS,
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

Now Ready,
SECOND EDITION OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

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Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
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Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to point out the advantages of Local Agency in procuring books from England; the Books arrive securely packed, they are forwarded from England with every despatch in cases, all risk of loss is avoided, the expense is little, if at all, greater, and payment is only required on delivery, by which loss in exchange, which under existing circumstances may be said to rule at seven per cent., is saved.

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Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, a LIST of all PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS, with their distinctive features, London prices, and reduced terms of supply, to intending Subscribers, either in Bombay or in the Mofussil.

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Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., in connection with Messrs. W. THACKER & Co. of LONDON, Messrs. HICKIE, BARHAM & Co. of SOUTHAMPTON, and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co., of CALCUTTA, undertake all the usual business of General Agency, and place their best Offices at the service of Correspondents.

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NOTICES.

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For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.

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THE RAILWAY WATCH.

A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE
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PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,
KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED.
A CAPITAL WATCH
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MR. NEUBERG begs to inform his Constituents, and the Public in general, that he has been appointed SOLE AGENT in Bombay for the SALE of the well-known TABLE LINEN, &c. &c., manufactured at the GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE, and solicits the favour of their Orders for the same.

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6 ft. by 6 each	Rs. 4 14	6½ ft. by 6½ each	Rs. 4 4
7 „ by 7 „	„ 6 9	8 „ by 8 „	„ 4 10
7 „ by 9 „	„ 7 12	8 „ by 9 „	„ 5 4
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20 in. by 20 per doz.	Rs. 4 8	20 in. by 20 per doz.	Rs. 3 12
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THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

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IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Canadian Manufacture.
NETT CASH PRICE, Rs. 30, COMPLETE.

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NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street,
Calcutta.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now shown to be the only ones appreciated in the places named. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure truth with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with those of any European makers.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiards, Bagatelle, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

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Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS RE-[illegible].

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purpose of filing level the top of the Cue, which insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

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Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

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Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

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Were are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

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2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

C. LAZARUS & Co. would urge the necessity of parties refraining from purchasing in Europe articles of Furniture said to be made expressly for India. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

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MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
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Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ... 5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto. Queen's do. ... 6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at	6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at	6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at	6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons				2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at	6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 5 0
				£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

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COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping [illegible], &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 22ND JUNE, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opens dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 1,000, the receipts at the American ports being 2,000 against 4,600 on the corresponding day of last year. Exports to Great Britain nil. In New York "futures" are unchanged, but Mid Uplands is quoted at 17⅝c., a decline of ⅛c. per lb.

Consols are still quoted at 92¾; French Rentes have advanced to 95¼, and Bar Silver to 58 13-16d. per oz.

Reuter's closing message of Saturday, delivered this morning, advises very strong markets for general produce. At the Coffee auctions large supplies are said to have gone off with active competition, M. P. Ceylon being quoted at 120s. 6d. and G. O. Native at 92s. 6d., an advance of 4s. 6d. and 6d. per cwt. respectively; Cochin Cocoanut Oil is 10s. per ton, and Calcutta Linseed 6d. per cwt. higher.

The general tone of our markets here continues extremely dull, operations in Imports and Exports being alike at a stand-still. STERLING EXCHANGE opened with a decidedly weaker feeling, and with the exception of Bank paper rates may be quoted 1-16d. lower, say:—Bank Bills 1s. 10 11-16d. to ¾d.; Credits 1s. 10 13-16d.; Documents 1s. 10⅞d. per rupee. On Calcutta a fair amount of business has been done in 60 days' sight bills at 5-16 per cent. discount, demand paper however continuing unchanged at ¼ per cent. premium. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have been in strong request, and although rather less active at the close prices on the day have gone in favour of sellers. We quote:—Fours Rs 102¾; Fours and a half Rs. 104½; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

The weekly return of the New Bank of Bombay to the 20th instant shows the following alterations during the week, viz., In liabilities:—An increase of 4½ lacs in the Treasury balance; and a decrease of 10¼ lacs in Public Deposits. In assets:—An increase of 2 lacs in Government Securities; a decrease of ½ lac in Cash Credits; an increase of 11½ lacs in Loans; a decrease of 9¼ lacs in Bills discounted; and a reduction in the Cash Balance of 9½ lacs. At first sight these changes might be taken as indicating a less favourable position, but this is more apparent than real, inasmuch as the reduction in Cash is fully accounted for by investments in Government Paper, and increased advances, arranged, it is generally understood, at something like two per cent. under the nominal rates of discount. The actual position of the Bank is unquestionably very strong, in fact a reduction of two per cent. would have been warranted a week ago, and the object of maintaining present rates in face of a declining Money Market is inexplicable. That the present policy may slightly benefit the share-holders is probable, but the management of a Presidency Bank should have a wider basis, and such a discrepancy as now exists, not only as compared with the open market, but between the nominal and actual working rates of the Bank, ought not to continue.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been quiet but steady with only a moderate extent of business doing. Bank of Bombays are again weaker; Colaba Land shares are firmer at an advance; and Spinning Shares steady at fully previous rates.

In COTTON, transactions continue very restricted. Prices nominally show no alteration, but to induce business a concession of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 from current quotations would probably be made. Arrivals begin to show a marked falling off, being only 1,627 bales for two days.

FREIGHTS are extremely quiet both by sail and steam at £2-12-6 to £2-15-0 and £2-12-6 to £2-13-9 per ton respectively. The vessels now on the berth require very little to complete engagements, otherwise the insignificant extent of exports would probably induce a much lower level of rates.

IMPORTS of all kinds continue very depressed. For Piece Goods and Yarns the enquiry is quite of a retail character, and even a reduction in price would scarcely induce an increase in business.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Naml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	P. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
12,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New	785
10,000	500	225	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	489
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	255
17,000	281¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	125
[illegible]	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Naml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,425
3,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	132
150	2,500	2,000	30 p.s.	Mazagon Land	885
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	195

*Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Naml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
......	£20	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	241
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	13-10-3	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
......	£18	194-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Naml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,85	160 p.s	Abar Cotton Press Co	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	700	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	800
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	125
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s	Apollo Press Co.	4,200
400	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,600
200	2,000	all	200 p.s	Bombay Press Co.	875
410	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	235
310	1,000	1,050	100 p.s	Broach Cotton Co	625
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,880	all	40	*Colaba Press Co.	3,110
350	9,000	all	250 p.s	East India Press Co.	2,200
120	8,500	all	300 p.s	Fort Press Co.	4,000
300	2,000	2,07	75 p.s	Framji Cowasji Press Co	350
310	1,000	all	70 p.s	French Press Co	700
250	5,000	1,48.	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co	400
200	400	350	60 p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	500
800	2,900	5,000		Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.s	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,100
400	85	75	135 p.s	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
100	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	850	all	80 p.s.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	Volkart United Press Co.	1,050

* Per share for the half year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Naml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
827	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,610
600	2,500	all	175 p.s	Alliance Spinning	2,975
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,975
200	1,500	all	70 p.s	Bombay United	1,410
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	285
2,400	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,865
1,500	1,000	all	200 p.s	Great Eastern	1,340
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,465
500	1,000	1,000		Khandeish Spinning	1,100
350	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	740
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,430
200	1,000	all	100 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,520
800	2,500	all	300*	Oriental	4,300
800	4,000	400	200 p.s	Royal	2,810
800	1,000	1,000	200 p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750
800	1,000	250	10 p.s	Do. Do. ¼ share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 20th June, compared with the statement issued on 13th June:—

LIABILITIES.		13th June. Rs.	20th June. Rs.
Proprietors, Capital:— First issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	,, 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid on Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 12,33,625	72,33,375	72,33,625
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		65,31,151	66,65,848
Do. do. do. at Branches		18,77,253	22,02,680
Other Deposits		1,20,57,288	1,10,27,457
Post Bills		29,167	27,628
Cash Credits, undrawn		4,37,718	4,98,855
	Rs.	2,94,65,952	2,89,55,470
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		27,79,465	29,81,219
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise		10,17,317	9,69,413
Loans, on Security of do do.		14,30,549	25,71,874
Current Accounts, overdrawn		2,005	2,837
Bills Discounted		1,14,72,803	1,04,36,567
Stamps		5,435	5,369
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,45,683 Amount applied in reduction ... 90,000		4,40,683	4,40,663
Bullion		2,93,477	2,95,477
Cash Balances with Correspondents		8,37,352	8,80,0[illegible]
Cash and Currency Notes		1,17,14,865	1,08,42,340
		2,94,65,952	2,89,55,470

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. CORINNA, 696 tons, Captain T. Dryden, will sail to-day for Marseilles via the Canal with a cargo of 21,501 cwts wheat, and 3 packages sundries.

THE s.s. WEST STANLEY, 992 tons, Captain W. J. Hynes, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Canal with a cargo of 6,395½ bales cotton, 432 bales wool, 1,2.2¾ cwts linseed, 1,650 cwts wheat, 171½ cwts coir yarn, 1,927 corges skins, 55¼ corges hides, 25 chests opium and sundries.

THE s.s. HINDOO arrived in Madras roads on Friday from Calcutta with the following passengers for London—Mrs. Meares, 4 children and 2 native servants, Mr. Mitchell, Dr. Templeton, Dr. Cooke, Capt. and Mrs. Freeboy and child, Capt. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. Maguire and child. She left again on Saturday evening with the following passengers from Madras:—For London—Mr. and Mrs. Groves and 2 children, Col. and Mrs. Finlay, Mrs. Hoffman and Mr. F. S. Smith, Rev. E. Jermyn, Mr. Hyslop, Capt. Griffiths and Mrs. Rhenius.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. JAVA, 943 tons, Captain W. A. Starratt, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Coast and Calcutta (May 19th) with the following passengers:—Mrs. Gomey, Mr. H. Nelson, and sixteen deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From Calcutta—2,833 bags rice, 1,715 bags sugar, 4 cases arrowroot, 24 coils rope, 139 packages gunnies, 2 packages piece-goods, and 250 bales jute. From Coconada.—6 cases cigars, and 4 packages piece-goods. From Madras.—5 bales twist, 3 cases condiments, and 2 packages furniture. From Pondichery.—7 cases cigars. From Colombo.—1 case plants. From Allipey.—19 packages cardamoms, 48 packages sundries, and 638 packages coir. From Negapatam.—4 cases cigars. From Carwar.—1 case tiger skins, and 914 bales cotton.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	East	Read	Liverpool.
	Galetea	Tisdale	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer West Stanley, Hynes, to Liverpool.
Steamer Corinna, Dryden, to Marseilles.

The steamer Java, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

June.
18 City of Mecca(s)...... ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.
20 Meinam (s) .... Galle and Pondicherry.

DEPARTURE.

June.
20 Meinam (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—22ND JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Mongolia s, 49 cases tobacco, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 29 cases oilmanstore, 9 cases bacon, and 5 cases cheese, Jewajee Eduljee's Sons.
Gresham s, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Pembrokeshire, 25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Parana s, 41 cases sulphuric acid, Mamedally Lookmanjee.

FROM PORT SAID.

Persia s, 41 packages sponges, Michael Pelseanos.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mahableshwar, 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Milford, 168 cwts. coir yarn, Veerchund Natha; 75 bales cotton, Narrandoss Chuturbhoy.
Sir Charles Napier, 2,000 bags linseed, W. Nicol & Co.
Marina, s, 30 bales wool, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 25 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 73 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee; 6 bales cotton, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy & Co; 126 bales cotton, Bhimjee Jaitha; 125 bales cotton, Vurojial Luckmonbhoy; 50 bales wool, Liladhur Govindjee; 18 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey.
Statesman s, 9 cases coolfa oil, Rehmoobhoy Mahomed; 35 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 26 bales cotton, Megjee Luckumsey; 106 bales cotton, Nupoo Nensey; 128 packages Monjeet, Meerally Soomar; 50 bales cotton, Jumnadass Tricumdass.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s, 78 bales skins, 54 boxes camphor, 209 baskets gutta percha, P. and O. S. N. Co.; 11 bundles ivory Mamedjee Futtabhoy; 201 pieces ivory, Khanbboy Suckoorbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Delhi s, 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Delhi s, 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s, 560 bags gingelly seed, Finlay Scott and Co.; 500 bags wheat, Alsen, Riebe and Co.; 23½ cwts sandal wood, L. Sibille and Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 22nd June, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west thermometer 83, rainfall 65 cents.

CARWAR, 22nd June, 5-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-westerly, thermometer 81, barometer 29·91, rainfall 19 cents.

MANGALORE, 22nd June, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, wet bulb, thermometer 80, maximum 83, minimum 77 barometer 29·82, rainfall 59 cents.

TUTICORIN, 22nd June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west thermometer 94, barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 22nd June, 5-?2 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west, thermometer 85, rainfall 16 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 19.

Candy, Sub-Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.

Tupper, Captain, 1/2nd Queen's, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 19.

Barker, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 18th Madras Lancers, on medical certificate, to England.

McInnis, Sub-Lieutenant, 21st Hussars, late 16th Lancers, on duty, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, June 20.)

The Chief Comr is pleased to appoint Mr Ram Dayal, Offg Extra-Asst Comr, to be a Mag of the 1st Class, in the Hoshangabad District.

Mr H E Stanbrough, Offg Dist Supt of Police assumed charge of the Police of the Bilaspur District from Capt T A Scott, Asst Comr, on the 6th instant, after noon.

Mr E W Parsons, Colr of Customs, is transferred from Nagpur to Hoshangabad, and the services of Mr E C Nunn, Colr of Customs, Hoshangabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt N-W Provinces.

Mr F Venning, Offg Depy Comr, Betul, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jabalpur, and is directed to join on being relieved by Lieut-Col Ashburner, Depy Comr.

Mr W H P Sherman, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is granted two years' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate.

Subsidiary leave of absence for thirty days, with effect from the 9th current, is also granted to Mr Sherman, in order that he may make the necessary arrangements for availing himself of the above leave granted to him.

Mr J Dearden, B.A., Inspr of Schools, Eastern Circle, Raipur, assumed charge from Mr S Ismay, B.A., Asst Comr, Raipur, on the 9th instant, after noon.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N.W. Provinces*, June 20.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

The Revd J. Williamson, M. A., Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Allahabad, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 24th June, 1874.

Mr W J R Caranac, District and Sessions Judge, Moradabad, privilege leave for seventy four days, with effect from the 25th May, 1874.

Mr J B Thomson, Asst Mag and Colr, Bustee, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st June, 1874.

Mr H F D'O Moule, Offg Depy Supt, Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares, twenty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the 24th June, 1874.

Mr R G Hardy, Asst Mag and Colr, Allahabad, privilege leave for seventeen days, with effect from the 1st September, 1874.

Mr D Tresham, Asst Inspr, 3rd Circle, Dept Public Instruction, privilege leave for two month, with effect from the 15th May, 1874.

Mr E H H Goulding, Asst Inspr, 2nd Circle, Dept of Public Instruction, privilege leave for one month, with effect from 1st June, 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr S H James, Asst Mag of Etah, to be Supt of the jail at that station during the absence on deputation of Mr C Ellis, or until further orders.

Mr R H Clifford, Mag and Colr, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Moradabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W J R Caranac, or until further orders.

Mr P Whalley, Offg Joint Mag. and Colr, to officiate as Mag. and Colr, Moradabad, during the absence on deputation of Mr R H Clifford, or until further orders.

With the sanction of the Govt of India His Honor the Lieut Govr of the N W Provinces is pleased to authorise the formation of the Cawnpore Special Division of Irrigation Works in part of the establishment of the Lower Ganges Canal, and under the direction of the Supg Engr of the 4th Circle of Irrigation Works.

Capt G F L Marshall, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, at present employed on special duty, is appointed Ex Engr of the Cawnpore Special Division of the Lower Ganges Canal.

Capt P S Marindin, R E, Offg Asst Secy to Govt, N W Provinces, P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, availed himself on the 15th May, 1874, of the privilege leave granted him.

Captain C W J Harrison, RE, Ex Engr, 1st grade, took over charge of the Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, from Capt G F L Marshall, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, on the afternoon of the 25th idem.

Capt G F L Marshall, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, assumed charge on the 23th idem of the Special Works Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

Dr Murray Thomson, Professor of Experimental Science, Thomason College, Roorkee, is, with the sanction of the Govt of India, appointed to the 3rd grade of Educational officers in the N W Provinces, as an extra and honorary member of that grade.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions and reversions:—

From the 1st May, 1874, the date on which Mr W Kaye assumed charge of the office of Mag and Collector, Humeerpore—

Mr J Kennedy, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collector, 1st grade.

Mr G E Knox, Asst Mag and Collr, to officiate as Joint Mag, and Depy Collr, 2nd grade.

From the 1st May, 1874, the date on which Mr D M Gardner assumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Jounpore—

Mr H F D'O Moule, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 1st grade.

Mr E Evans, Asst Mag and Colr to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.

From the 6th May, 1874, the date on which Mr C W P Watts assumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, of Mynpoory—

Mr R J Crosthwaite, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 1st grade.

Mr D T Roberts, Asst Mag and Colr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.

From the 11th May, 1874, the date on which Mr A J Lawrence resumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr of Etawah—

Mr J M Pears to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 1st grade.

From the 11th May, 1874, the date on which Mr G A D Dale assumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr of Cawnpore—

Mr J A Marcel, Asst Mag and Collector, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade.

From the 1st May, 1874, the date on which Mr P J White resumed charge of the office of Asst Comr 1st class—

Mr W R N James to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Comr, 2nd class; Mr J V Sturt to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Comr, 3rd class.

Mr F FitzJames, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, and Mr E L Hunt, Ex Engr, 4th grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Muttra-Hatrass Light Railway on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0
Per Copy .... ,, 0 4

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ...... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—
Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JAMSETJEE EDULJEE—June 17th, at Sholapoor, the wife of Jamsetjee Eduljee, 1st Class Head Constable, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SMITH—June 17th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of W. H. Smith, Esq., Manager, Delree Concern, Shahabad District, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WEBB—O'BRIEN—June 15th, at Darjeeling, by the Rev Father Accursio, R. C., Alexander Baness Lumley Webb, to Catherine Mary, youngest daughter of the late Nicholas O'Brien.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1874.

THE Rev. John Chippendall Montacute Bellew—let us still call him by his former style—has left little more than a name behind him, as is usually the case when a man's career is immediately connected with his personality. It was by his presence and his powers of oratory that Mr. Bellew made himself a man of note, and should—but for the delusive nature of such gifts—have made himself a man of fortune. Had he been a mediocre minister of the Church he might, without being a more "serious" man than he was, have gained the credit of being so, and lived a longer and more prosperous life. But he had the "fatal gift" of brilliancy; and when a man has to live by brilliancy, whether he will or not, the result too frequently assumes a sombre hue. So it is that some weeks back we heard of the once popular preacher and still popular elocutionist being actually in need of pecuniary assistance, which was freely invited at the hands of his admirers. Now we hear that he is dead—the malady that impaired his powers having put an end to them altogether, by a process which is accelerated when mental anxiety assists.

The loss of Mr. Bellew is a loss to society and intellectual culture. Wherever he went he made his presence a living influence; and his graces and accomplishments found a ready response among cultivated persons. So long ago as his career at Oxford, where, after leaving the Lancaster Grammar School, he entered St. Mary's Hall in 1842, he was a notable speaker, and many a debate at the Union has been enriched by his versatile rhetoric. It was not until 1848 that he gained his first preferment; and we can fancy that he was not quite satisfied with his prospects as a curate at St. Andrews, Worcester, nor with the similar appointment which he filled at Prescott. It was in 1851 that he first became known in India, being appointed Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta. In the Indian capital he soon became as well known out of the Cathedral as in it; and there is no need to conceal the fact that the influence which he exercised was rather secular than divine. Still, he always "drew"—in the dramatic sense of the term. No chaplain in Calcutta had such large congregations; and, however his discourses may have more or less impressed, it is certain that they were always admired. In his ministrations it may be at least said for him that he kept "worldly" people constant at worship, and it is to be hoped may have been even unconsciously an agent of good by making the fashionable feel. Some of the frivolous used to say that he was as good as a play; some of the severe declared that he was as bad as a dramatic representation. But he could have done no harm to those who would not go to hear him, while to those who did he could not have done otherwise than good. For his matter was as orthodox as might be, while his style was not more artificial than is inevitable in the case of a man gifted with high dramatic powers. In society, meanwhile, he was courted and caressed. He supported such entertainments as private theatricals as much as he dared, and was fortunate in having a Bishop over him who took practical views of religious life. We have read in a life of Dr Dodd, appended to the Prison Thoughts of that charming but erroneous divine, that he once, in the course of his secular proclivities, "descended so low as to become editor "of a newspaper." The writer did not directly trace Dr Dodd's subsequent fate to this circumstance, but if we remember rightly he inferred as much—not being accustomed as we are in these days to clerical connexion with journalism, which in England is conspicuous among the higher organs of the press, notably the *Times* and the *Saturday Review*. We refer to the point merely to mention that Bishop Wilson allowed Mr. Bellew to edit the *Bengal Hurkaru* on the ground that "the Devil ought "not to have the newspapers all to himself," and Mr. Bellew did edit that influential journal, and edited it very well. His writing was never so good as his speaking and his elocution, and he had a hard time of it with the *Englishman*, which used to make much fun out of his occasional exuberances and the careless indications which—as may be noted in the case of nearly every orator except Mr. Disraeli—crept into his written style. The *Englishman* indeed used to speak freely of Mr. Bellew as a charlatan, as others have since done besides the *Englishman*; but journalistic rivalry is estimated at its true worth out of doors, and Mr. Bellew went on very merrily in face of opposition.

Mr. Bellew went on merrily; but he had a sad domestic trouble during his early career in Bengal, which gave him need of all his strength of mind and self-control. We need but allude to this passage in his private life. The case of "Bellew *vs.* Eden" is well known. As plaintiff in the action he recovered damages, and he subsequently severed his domestic tie in the Divorce Court. We cannot imagine how Mr. Bellew must have looked with brown hair. We have always seen it white—singularly silvery and with a beauty quite his own—and an appropriate ornament to his intellectually handsome face. He has repeatedly assured his friends in England that his hair grew white in a single night—the night on which the domestic disaster was made manifest. We need scarcely say that his sensibility upon the subject was extreme; and, though it was not one that he talked about, allusions would occasionally creep in even in the course of his sermons. Thus we remember one evening when he was preaching in London at St. Mark's Chapel, in Hamilton Place, St. John's Wood, he had occasion in his improvised discourse to allude to the subject of Love. With apparent carelessness he described it as "that "malady"—and then made a pause to allow the congregation to "take" the allusion, which they did as you may suppose. Ladies laughed a little among themselves when they came out, but felt some sympathy for a man who had such beautiful ideas, and whose diamonded hand was as white as the handkerchief which it from time to time deposed upon the crimson cushion.

At home as in India Bellew of course gained the same reputation—for saying his beautiful things without much meaning them, for great powers of elocution and poetic gifts are vulgarly supposed to be inconsistent with very much sincerity. It is not for us to judge him here. But we suspect, as we have already hinted, that he was just as sincere as crowds of dull men who are as irreproachable in the pulpit as in private life. Poor Bellew could not help being brilliant—being born an actor—being a round layman in a square clerical hole. If he did not convince—except transiently when he must have been convinced himself—who can wonder? Who can see to the depths when the outside is all glitter? In London he had several chapels. Soon after his return to England in 1855 he was made Assistant Minister of St. Philip's, Regent Street; and it was during this time that Thackeray first made his acquaintance and pourtrayed him in one of his favourite fictions as the Rev. Charles Honeyman. This was not the last hit, by the way, made by the great satirist at the popular preacher. In a caricature called "Brimstone and Treacle" Thackeray drew—with his pencil this time—a felicitous comparison between Mr. Spurgeon and Mr. Bellew, then the most conspicuous of the Free Lance class of preachers in London. We need scarcely remind our readers that Mr. Bellew upon this occasion did not figure as Brimstone.

In 1862 Mr. Bellew became incumbent of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury; and here his popularity remained unabated. He remained here for several years, "starring it" occasionally in various quarters by preaching sermons for others or "readings" for himself or for charities. He wrote books and poems also, and prefaces to please diffident authors. "Blount Tempest," "Shakspeare's Home," "The Seven Churches of Asia Minor," and "The Poet's Corner" comprise the number of his separate works.

In 1868 Mr. Bellew made a change which a man does not make often in life. He left the Church of England and became a Roman Catholic—the religion, we believe, of his mother. By this act he necessarily forfeited his orders—the Catholic Church not accepting Protestant Ordination, though the Church of England, in the case of the conversion of a priest, accepts the Ordination of the Church of Rome. Motives were of course attributed to Bellew for making the change; but into these we will not enter. One man has as much right to be respected for changing his faith as another; and it is certain that Bellew was more in his place as a layman than a clergyman. After this he devoted himself entirely to readings: and it is a matter for marvel that he did not go upon the stage. Charles Dickens thought very highly of his histrionic powers: so did Fechter; and Bellew, personally intimate as he was with both men, could scarcely have been without their advice. It is probable enough that both dissuaded him from making the physical effort—considerations of health being of necessary importance when an aspirant abandons himself to the fascination of the foot-lights. At any rate he contented himself with reading and with writing in two or three journals. Although he had edited the *Bengal Hurkaru* with success he was scarcely a publicist and was not of the leading article temperament. But he acted upon several public occasions as "our special "correspondent"—notably for the *Morning Post*; but, although he did his work well in this capacity, we can fancy that he wanted the alacrity and keenness which would make him a successful competitor with writers who are accustomed to paint pictures while they gather facts; and we have not heard that of late Mr. Bellew made any more attempts in this direction. As a reader he was always popular and well received; and he was also said to be well paid. We take it therefore that failing health was the simple cause of his failing fortune, and that his death came in the natural course of things. He was certainly an example of a singularly brilliant and accomplished man; and had he never been a clergyman he would have been spared some reflections that have been made to his disadvantage. This is a point that should be remembered by some detractors who would do well to consider that they also might have been clergymen. Having thus glanced at *what* Mr. Bellew was, let us record *who* he was—a less important matter for consideration. And for this purpose we will accept the dictum of "Men of the Time." According to this authority "John Chippendall Montesquieu "Bellew, S.C.L. is [was] the grandson of John "Bellew, Esq., of Castle Bellew, Galway, "cousin of the late Lord Bellew, whose daugh"ter and co-heiress, under the will of her "uncle, Major-General Patrick Bellew, heir"at-law of the O'Briens, Earls of Thomond, mar"ried Captain Robert Higgin, H. M.'s 12th Re"giment. Their only child, ... "was born at Lancaster in 1823, and on attain"ing his majority assumed his mother's maiden "name, through whom in the female line he is [was] "now one of the only descendants of the senior "branch of the O'Briens, being directly descended "from Teige, second brother of Donough, fourth "Earl—commonly called 'the great Earl' in "Irish history—brother of Daniel, first Viscount "Clare." It will be seen that "Men of the Time" gives a different version of Bellew's second name to our own. But we are under the impression that we have seen the name stated as "Montacute" upon programmes in London; and we are also under the impression that we have seen the name "Montesquieu" applied to Bellew in a spirit of badinage by Calcutta journals, just as they made free use of the "Higgin"—which they insisted upon calling "Higgins"—by way of lowering his dignity. Yet the account of the family in "Men of the Time" is so minute as to warrant the presumption that Bellew himself had supplied the material, in which case the right name would scarcely have been wanting.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

SEVERAL correspondents have asked us to say a good word for one or another of the many candidates for the appointment of Senior Magistrate of Bombay. We can only say, in reply to these solicitations, that we make it a rule never to recommend any one for any appointment. The functions of the press are purely critical, and we have no desire to take upon ourselves the responsibility, for which we are not paid, of selecting proper men to conduct the business of administration. Matters of this kind are decided by higher powers, and all we have to do is to express an opinion as to the manner in which the chosen instruments do their work. Besides, our correspondents good-naturedly overrate the influence of the *Bombay Gazette* with the present Government. If we wished to do a man an injury we do not know what better way we could find of indulging our malice than simply recommending him to the notice and good-will of Sir Philip Wodehouse and his Private Secretary.

THE Report of Irrigation Operations in Bengal, just issued for the year 1873 74 exposes a most lamentable failure, financially speaking, of these works in the sister presidency. Up to the end of 1873 the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,83,58,504, and the unadjusted interest and current charges, *i.e.*, the excess of these charges over current income up to date, to Rs. 31,20,060. This makes a total of Rs. 2,14,78,564. To cover the mere interest on this sum a net income of nearly ten lakhs of rupees would be required. The actual result of last year's operations was a gross income of Rs. 85,541 only against current charges of Rs. 3,36,270, showing a deficit of Rs. 2,50,729. In short, the burthen on the public revenues on account of irrigation works in actual operation in Bengal was considerably over twelve lakhs of rupees: a tolerably heavy tax on the community for the irrigation of some eighteen thousand acres of land,—in short, about Rs. 67 per acre. "The results as regards irrigation," says the Report, "though very small seem, on the whole, to hold out hopes of ultimate though, perhaps slow, development of irrigation;" and elsewhere: "doubtless some time must elapse before cultivators will thoroughly appreciate the advantages of regular and early irrigation in a country where they have been for so long accustomed to be entirely dependent on the rain-fall."

ONE of the gentlemen who are very much wanted in Bombay at present is a Mr. Richard Benton Hobbs. He was in Bombay about two years ago, and struck up such an intimate relation with a number of men of business who had money or goods to lose that, when he left suddenly one day, it is not too much to say, in the language of obituary notices, that his loss was sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends. Some of those with whom he had most ingratiated himself would gladly have given a reward to any person who could have pointed out his whereabouts. But such was the mysterious disposition of his nature that he chose to leave without leaving his address, and it is only by an accident that we are able to tell his sorrowing friends where he has been lately. He has been in Ceylon. There he has made many new trusting friends. Where he is now we cannot say, but at all events it is satisfactory to know that he has been at Ceylon. He and his employers at Colombo do not seem to have got on well together; indeed, they got on so badly that he in desperation has taken himself off, whither is not known. After his regretted departure his employers got a verdict against him for upwards of Rs. 3,000 and costs. We hear from Lloyd's Agents at Galle that Mr. Hobbs again bolted, leaving his employers' claims unsatisfied. He originally came out to Harbord, Wilkinson and Co., in Bombay, and then set up on his own account and was pretty well known in Bombay.

THE Dock Committee of what is known as the Port Trust, but should rather be called the Elphinstone Estate Trust, estimate that the cost of removing the Hydraulic Lift to the Bombay side of the harbour, and re-erecting it on a site chosen by Mr. Clark, "would very nearly double the present expenditure," that is, the expenditure already incurred on account of the Lift. The Committee have evidently made a great blunder in not consulting on this subject a wiseacre who has promised a contemporary to take the Lift to pieces and put it together again for "five lacs." We may disclose, however, for the information of the curious, who no doubt wonder how he is going to do it, the real nature of the plan by which this engineer,—who, we are quite willing to believe, "knows every bolt and screw in the Lift better than he knows every bone in his own body," though perhaps that is not saying much—means to accomplish so easily and so cheaply a work which seems formidable enough to everybody but himself. The engineer will hire a tony at Apollo Bunder and scull himself over to Hog Island. He will then take the Lift to pieces and tie it up in a bundle, and, fastening it by a rope to his waist, he will swim across to Moody Bay and put the Lift in position there ready to dock the biggest ships in the English navy. He calculates that he will be able to finish the whole business in two hours and twenty-seven minutes, and that he need not drink more than two dozen glasses of grog in the time. But the five lacs? Well, the honest fellow doesn't want the money for himself; but, if he gets it, he intends to make a present of it to a contemporary, who seems to be sadly in want of a lift just now.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, 20TH JUNE.

WE are justified in making bitter complaints about the general insufficiency of rain. An occasional drizzle and smart showers of short duration are all I have to write about. The rain-fall up to date is 2 inches 20 cents.

Major Seagrave, our popular Superintendent of Police, has returned to Ahmedabad from the districts. He and his sporting companions have been disturbing the lords of the jungle, *i.e.* tigers and cheetahs, and as many as eleven have, I hear, been bagged. When the "cat is away the mice will play." This pithy saying can, I think, be applied, with all the force of truth, to some of the inactive subordinate police officers of the city. Gambling is now carried on systematically and with impunity in certain localities, and it is, I fear, winked at by policemen. Major Seagrave is an officer who does not allow the grass to grow under his horses' hoofs: he is a "terror to evil-doers." A little exertion on his part would, with the co-operation of his constabulary force, enable him to purge the place of the demoralised creatures that are referred to. These men eventually become criminal offenders and fill our jails. We do indeed require a legislative enactment to provide for native vagrancy.

I am afraid clause 2, section 7 of the Bombay District Municipal (VI.) of 1873, respecting the appointment of non-official members by election has been misunderstood. One Bappoojee Jugonath, an inhabitant of this place, has actually gone the length of inserting an advertisement in the local vernacular newspapers, inviting a general meeting of inhabitants on the 21st instant at Shri Mallee-ne-Wadi, near Mandvipole, to take into consideration matters relating to the fitness of men who are to be recommended to sit as Commissioners.

The Civil Surgeon has this day reported that the Thakore of Bursora, under the Myhee Kanta Agency, who was taken under protection on account of insanity, has recovered. Common report says the Thakore is dissatisfied with his intriguing karbharees, and that his estate yields Rs. 20,000 per annum.

MADRAS, 19TH JUNE.

MY first letter, supposing the climate and my other engagements permit me to continue your correspondent, must be that of a stranger, as it is hardly a week since I left your city, "the centre of the world," and came to this outlandish and sleepy place, the centre of the benighted presidency. I was warned that I was entering upon a tedious and wearisome journey, during which hour would succeed hour like an eternity, with nothing to break the unvarying monotony except new additions of dust in my eyes, ears, and nostrils, and fresh streams of perspiration down my face and neck. But I did not find the journey quite so bad. As far as Poona it was rather a pleasant seven hours' trip, which most Bombay people undertake voluntarily once at least in the year. On starting again from Poona at 8-30 P.M. to cross the barren waste of the Deccan, I went to sleep, and was sleeping profoundly at a quarter-past 4 next morning, when somebody called in at the carriage-window that this was Sholapore. I was on the point of replying that that was just why I would not get up, when he offered to bring me a cup of tea; to which I consented, and felt wondrously refreshed, as well as pleased to think I had got over 163 miles of the most unpleasant part of my journey without knowing anything about it. I have always heard ill of Sholapore as a dried-up and uninteresting-looking place. The locality immediately round about the railway station, however, and the country for about a mile after we left Sholapore, struck me as very pretty and reminded me of Dadur and Coorla. In about four hours the train reached Goolbarga, where the novel uniform of the police and the curious swords of the native officers told me we were in the Nizam's territory. At the next station, Shahabad, we stopped for breakfast, and I could not help admiring the beautiful brown gravel with which the station is spread, and which is supplied by the adjoining river. It is here that the black soil of the Deccan gives place to laterite, and tracts of black soil become fewer and farther between as you get nearer Madras, where the earth is nearly as red as on Mahableshwur and Matheran. We were now in the country watered by the broad streams of the Krishna and the Toongabudra, and where, therefore, the vegetation becomes more and more abundant and luxuriant, presenting a strong contrast to the character of the country between Poona and Sholapore. A good deal of rain had fallen lately, covering the ground with a mantle of green, so that the scenery was in all respects very attractive. The long iron bridge over the Krishna, which was opened with great ceremony last October, I now saw for the first time. It is truly a wonderful work of art. At Raichore, which we reached about 1 o'clock, the scene changes from Bombay to Madras, and railway time, as distinguished from local time, comes to an end. Nearly everything is different. Parsees and Portuguese are no more, but the stations swarm with Madrassees, each man carrying on his head a huge white turban nearly as big as a *dhobie's* bundle. These men fill all capacities—station-masters, ticket-collectors, telegraph signallers, post-office clerks, and refreshment-room waiters—and the sight of their invariable white turbans is very striking to one accustomed to the many races and multiform costumes of a station platform on the G. I. P. Railway. The refreshments, being under the direction of the company, and not supplied by messmen on contract, are much better on the Madras line than between Bombay and Raichore, while the charges are from 25 to 50 per cent less. You will often hear it said that the carriages on the Madras line are not to be compared with those on the G. I. P. Railway. This is a great mistake. The Madras carriages are certainly more rough and common-looking than those on the Bombay line; but they are not on that account less comfortable. On the contrary, the seats are broader and more roomy, and I like the different arrangement of the windows better. In the second-class carriages, the backs of the seats can be raised to form beds, as in the first-class; so that it is possible to get lain down when there are more than four persons in the carriage, which second-class passengers cannot do on the G. I. P. Railway. At Raichore the traveller from Bombay enters the land of small things. Everything in the Madras Presidency seems to be on a reduced scale. The telegraph posts look ridiculously short, and the wire fencing along the railway is so low that an active Bombay cow could step over it without difficulty. More than this, everything has a set look about it, as if all idea of improvement had been abandoned when it was first made. If you see a small, ill-conditioned station on the G. I. P. Railway with a cracked filter or an unfurnished waiting-room, you get the impression that it will some day be pulled down and a better one erected in its place. But the poorest stations on the Madras line have a finished look about them which shows they are intended to be permanent. I have not, since leaving Raichore, set eyes on a *temporary* structure of any kind. The Madrassee servants all say "Done finished, master," when a Bombay one would content himself with "Feeneesh, sir;" and the term is more expressive than you would suppose. I was interested to see that, in places where wire fencing has not been put down, the line is protected by a cactus which is not by any means common in Bombay, even as a garden plant. We passed along miles of this kind of hedge, and it is a fine substitute for the unsightly prickly-pear. The old fort of Raichore is worth seeing. The ruins show the place to have been once a strong defence, according to the requirements of olden warfare, and the watch-towers are interesting objects. This fort is built on and about a little hill, which was the first I observed of the curious structure characteristic of the hills in this presidency. These are built up of separate boulders of rock, often so loosely piled that it is a wonder they do not tumble down. The largest of these stones are not many feet thick, and they are of all sizes below that down to stones of a few pounds' weight. Of course, there is nothing new in all this, but the first sight of a hill or range of hills, piled up of loose stones, is striking to any one familiar only with the solid rocks of your side. The rain washes away every particle of sand from between these stones; so that our hills are totally devoid of vegetation. Not long after leaving Raichore, we cross the Toongabudra by a bridge scarcely less than that over the Krishna, but constructed of masonry. The scenery meanwhile continued to become more beautiful, until the second night enveloped us shortly after we left Gooty; and next morning found us within a few miles of Madras. The country here was covered with trees, and we passed many villages hidden in the plantations. There were also whole groves of the palmyra or toddy palm. But these, too, suffered from the fatality that attends everything in Madras, and were just half the proper height. At last I could scarcely believe my eyes that they were not oaste trees such as you have so many of on Malabar Hill.

As we came near Madras, I collected my thoughts to be prepared for the crowd of harpies that are on the look-out for uninitiated strangers at every railway station. In the first place, there was the choice of a hotel to be made. I had previously collected from various sources the information that there were certain two hotels which were, *par excellence*, *the* hotels of Madras, strictly under European management, well exposed to the sea-breeze, and with charges high enough to make a gentleman of whosoever paid them. I was also told that there were in the Native Town—here, less politely than in Bombay, called Black Town—several hotels which gave more attention to economy than to first-class gentility; and that the hotels in Mount Road, one of the suburbs of Madras, contrived to combine the two elements. So, as I like to be taken for a gentleman, and don't despise economy, I made up my mind to inquire for some hotel in Mount Road. I have since come to learn that the person who so strongly recommended to me the two highest class hotels, which on this account I forbear to name, was an interested party; and that all the information on which I was relying required modification. On my alighting at the railway station, I was accosted by a very seedy-looking East Indian, with a hat that must have been cast off by Robert Clive when he laid down the quill for the sword. This individual begged to be allowed to recommend to me the —— Hotel, which was within five minutes' walk of every public office in Madras, and possessed innumerable other advantages. I asked him where it was situated, and he named a street that any lord might have been proud to live in. I asked him where that was, and he mentioned a certain locality, which, on a third question, he admitted was the most fashionable quarter of Black Town. Thereupon I informed him that I was going to one of the hotels in Mount Road, at which he retired from me with a reverence that left little doubt I should gain one of my objects in going there. A card was next put into my hand by a respectably dressed, but rascally-looking, Madrassee, who represented himself as a man from the Elphinstone Hotel, Mount Road; so I at once submitted myself to his guidance. Meanwhile, I had got my two boxes lifted on to the top of a very small shigram, very small shigrams being the only public conveyances of Madras. In consequence of the peculiar and, as I think, very convenient arrangement of the Madras Central Railway Station, the carriage-road goes past one side of the platform, while the railway runs along by the other. The distance my [illegible] had to be carried, therefore, was only [illegible] platform, or about ten yards; and th[illegible] besides, of small size such as one man [illegible] without difficulty. You may judge the[illegible] surprise when I saw *two* men take up each [illegible] either end, and found myself surrounded [illegible] afterwards by the lot of them, clamouring ou[illegible] men lift it master box, *four man*, Sir!" There [illegible] denying the fact, so I had to pay them all ro[illegible] shigram then began to move, and I had my [illegible] perience of Madras hired conveyances. It [illegible] difficult to cite an illustration that would [illegible] than the rate we moved at. The average speed [illegible] those tidy little bullock *tikhs* that natives use [illegible] bay is decidedly greater than that of an ordinary *tikha-garres* in Madras. We had not proceeded two hundred yards out of the station, when my conductor, who had seated himself on the coach-box, came down and asked me whether he might not take me to the *Debris* Hotel, in Black Town, the chief recommendation of which was that it was near the railway station. It occurred to me, after some reflection, that this [illegible] mising name might possibly indicate a situation exposed to the sea-breeze; but, as the locality was one which I had been warned against, I said "No." Meanwhile, what could have induced a representative of the Elphinstone Hotel to recommend me to the *Debris* Hotel was puzzling my brain, and I again asked my conductor whether he really belonged to the hotel he said, and he unhesitatingly answered that he did. So I deliberately considered that I must be shut up to the conclusion, that the man had despaired of our horse ever reaching the hotel, and had bethought him of handing me over, for a consideration, to the proprietor of some hotel close at hand. However, we got the conveyance in motion again, and after a very long drive I was landed at the Elphinstone Hotel, where my conductor gave me a further surprise by asking for "cus[illegible]." I now learned that he had nothing to do with the Elphinstone or any other hotel, but was a proprietor of hack carriages, and besides the fare for his conveyance levied a charge on the hotels to which he took strangers, and another on all who hired his carriages for showing them the way. You may be sure I bade him be off in [illegible] quick time.

Before closing my letter I will add a f[illegible] concerning the railway disaster beyond Cuddapah, full particulars of which have already reached you through the Madras papers, though the accounts therein given differ so widely that, but for the names, they could hardly be recognized as referring to the same accident. The train, the engine and carriage of which went over the bridge, was an inspection train; and the accident is to be attributed immediately to the rate at which the train was going, though that was, owing to the caution of the driver, *less* than the usual rate of speed of inspection trains. It is also to be observed that the bridge did not give way under the train, but that the accident was entirely due to the engine going off the rails, crashing into one of the screw-piles of the bridge, and driving it out of the girder which it supported. There was, therefore, nothing sensational or alarming in a mail train, full of passengers, having passed over the bridge only a few hours before. There is, however, some suspicion attaching to the fact of the engine having gone off the rails at all. A curve in the line, just at the spot where the accident occurred, may in part account for it; but if the engine had been a good one, and the gauge of its wheels perfect, perhaps neither the curve in the line nor the rate of speed would have caused such a catastrophe. The results are certainly serious enough. The Permanent Way Inspector, Mr. Sateor, was killed on the spot, and a fire-man and a native lascar have since died of their injuries; the Deputy Chief Engineer and the Resident Engineer have received terrible bruises; the driver was so severely scalded and otherwise injured that his life is in danger; and the guard has received a bad compound fracture of the arm. The couplings about the middle of the train gave way, and this saved the rear van and several carriages from going over the bridge.

MR. HILLIARD'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a letter that appeared in your issue of the 17th instant, written by Mr. W. E. Hilliard, and which contains many incorrect allegations as to his account with me, I shall be obliged if you will allow me to offer, through your columns, the following short statement of the facts.

The suit filed by me on the 22nd March, 1874, against Mr. Hilliard, to which he refers (and which he states was to recover Rs. 1,500 only), was instituted to recover the sum of Rs. 3,269-12-6, which was made up of Rs. 1,800 and upwards, due to me for board and lodging of Mr. Hilliard for the months of September, October, November, and December 1873, and January, February and the early part of March 1874, and of the sum of about Rs. 1,400 advanced by me to Mr. Hilliard in cash; that is to say, the sum of Rs. 600 paid by me on the 30th October 1873 to Abdool Rahmon, who had on that day arrested Mr. Hilliard under a writ from the High Court, and Rs. 500 lent by me to Mr. Hilliard in the following month, and [illegible] ed by me to him in different sums. I hold Mr. Hilliard's certificate for the correctness of a memo. of account furnished to him, in which two of the above sums, viz., Rs. 600 and Rs. 500, making together the sum of Rs. 1,100, are debited.

Mr. Hilliard entered an appearance to the said suit through his attorneys, Messrs. Tyebjee and Sayani, who, it is to be presumed, made themselves acquainted with the exact nature of the claim, and if Mr. Hilliard had any defence to the suit it would doubtless have been put forward by them; but Mr. Hilliard did not appear at the hearing, either in person or by counsel. In fact, he made no defence to the suit because he could not dispute any of the items of the account upon which I sued him, and a decree for the amount claimed, viz., Rs. 3,269-12-6, was passed in my favour; no portion of which monies have yet been paid to me.

I should not have allowed Mr. Hilliard to become indebted to me in so large a sum had he not represented to me that he was entitled to receive certain monies from Government for back pay, &c., due to him, and had actually been or was about to be re-instated in his former or a similar appointment under Government.

As to the assignment in July 1873, which was prepared by solicitors on Mr. Hilliard's own instructions, the amount, viz., Rs. 1,500, which it was given to secure, was paid to me by the Accountant-General on the 20th of August 1873, on which date there was due to me from Mr. Hilliard Rs. 1,895-2-0, and he paid me the balance of Rs. 395-2-0 on the 23rd of the same month.

I did not charge Mr. Hilliard, nor receive from him, any interest whatsoever on the monies which were secured by the assignment of July 1873, nor on any of the monies which I have since that date or at any other time lent to him, and it is entirely untrue that Mr. Hilliard did, as stated by him, pay me Rs. 100 for interest when he discharged the amount due under the assignment.—Yours obediently,

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, 19th June 1874.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Hilliard's letter, published in your issue of the 17th instant, and so far as it relates to the loan of Rs. 400 obtained by him from me, I beg to trouble you with [illegible] which I trust you will in justice to myself publish at your earliest [illegible].

Mr. Hilliard denies as true the chief allegation made by me against him, viz., that he represented himself to be a Government officer serving in the Forest Department, and this induced me to lend him Rs 400. I have in my possession a document in Mr. Hilliard's handwriting, written a few days before I lent him Rs. 400, in which he describes himself as "W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Conservator of Forests."

Mr. Hilliard alleges that he showed me "the paper on which he was discharged" from Government service. If he had done so, which I say he has not, I would have steered clear of him, and would not only have refused him the loan, but would have taken care to secure myself the payment of Mr. Hilliard's hotel bill, which amounts to Rs. 142, and is still unpaid.

Again, Mr. Hilliard says that "on the day of his arrest he had the money in his possession to pay me with." If this was so, it is a remarkable fact that with money in his pocket he should have compelled me to have him arrested, and which was not done before I had given him repeated warnings to pay me the money, and avoid all unpleasantness. And it is still more remarkable that, when he was searched by the police immediately after his arrest, only Rs. 13 12 annas and a silver watch and chain were found on his person. As a matter of fact, "the money to pay me with" was brought to Mr. Hilliard early on Saturday morning while he was in the Furgaum Chowkey.

Mr. Hilliard calls my sworn information a "malicious libel." I can only say that, whatever defects there may be in the information, it has one merit which counterbalances all defects, viz., it is true from beginning to end. And I am justified in supposing that the defects in the information were discovered by Mr. Hilliard after his discharge from the police office, because before the magistrate Mr. Hilliard did not say a word of complaint against me or my information.

Previous to the case being taken before Mr. Nana Morojee, that is to say on the morning after Mr. Hilliard's arrest, he begged that he might be allowed to pay the amount borrowed from me, and, after having done so, I and Mr. Hilliard appeared before the magistrate, and I stated that I wished to withdraw my complaint. The magistrate remarked that that being the case the defendant could go. But not a word was said by anybody about there being no case against Mr. Hilliard.

I may as well in conclusion add that nothing was said to me or to my partners by Mr. Hilliard about his claim on the "capitalised Indian Navy pension," an institution of whose existence I was not aware until I read its name in your paper.—Yours truly,

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor Hope Hall Hotel.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

EST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TERMINATION OF THE IRON MINERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, 21st June.

The recent strike of 7,000 iron miners at Cleveland has at length terminated, the men having accepted the masters' terms of 12½ per cent. reduction on their former wages.

LONDON, 20th June, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull and drooping.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 7/16d.
Exchange on India	1s. 10¼d.
Oriental Bank shares	£44 10s.
Chartered Bank shares	£11 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£26
Hongkong and Shanghai „	£36
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	97½
4½ per cent. do.	98¼
5½ per cent. do.	102¼
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£46,560,000
„ Notes in circulation	£99,000,000
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	95
Bar Silver	58¾

The s.s. Penedo has passed through the Suez Canal. Arrival—Mid Lothian.

ACCIDENT TO THE HYDRAULIC LIFT.

We hear that the gales of last week have done some damage to the Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island. One of the girders which support the pontoon is said to have been snapt in twain, and it is also rumoured that one of the columns has been injured. Captain Brehner has gone over to Hog Island to look after his charge.

Since the 1st of January the total amount of rice shipped from Madras to Calcutta has been 42,270 cwts., and from Coconada to Calcutta 149,810 bags have been exported.

The King of Burmah purposes, it is said, offering a handsome appointment to the Hon'ble Mr. Ashley Eden, the present Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, provided he will take office under his Majesty!

The Bank of New South Wales' net profits for the last half-year were £92,700, out of which a dividend and bonus equal to 17½ per cent. was declared, and £5,000 voted to the officers' guarantee and provident fund.

The ship Durham, 1,400 tons, has been wrecked on Variety Island. The captain and crew made their way to Papete, a distance of 700 miles, in an open boat, the thermometer standing sometimes as high as 120 deg.

The *Soleil* states that the Bonapartist party in England have struck five-franc pieces with the figure of "Napoleon IV." on one side, and the Imperial arms on the other. Some of them have found their way into France, although of course they have no legal currency.

The coal bed of Tokomairiro, Otago, New Zealand, has been reported upon. It is stated that the area is 60 square miles, and the quality of the coal good brown. The seam is from 3 to 20 feet thick. Captain Hutton states that the field is the most valuable yet discovered in the colony.

Mr. Sanderson, a Bangalore paper remarks, has been doing some good work at the Keddahs, and has been able to entrap the whole of a herd of elephants numbering 49 which had come over from the Madras forests into Mysore, to feed on the sweet cholum planted to decoy them into the trap.

A special telegram from Mongbyr to the *Indian Daily News*, dated on Friday last, says that distress is expected to end in that district with July. The survey of the Selim and Mahanuddy valleys for the Northern Bengal Railway extension has been ordered; 3½ lacs have been granted to the Dinagepore Road Fund. Grain [illegible] Bancoorah.

News from Mauritius to the 28th of May says that it is confidently asserted that the Governor has been recalled—a measure, it is stated, which would give general satisfaction throughout the colony. The damage done to the sugar-canes by the late cyclone has been pretty accurately ascertained, and the crop this season is not now estimated at more than from 95,000 to 100,000 tons.

The Bank of New Zealand made a net profit up to March 31 of £41,820, the balance of undivided profits being £8,892. The total amount available for division was £50,712. The following was recommended:—A dividend of 10 per cent., absorbing £30,000, and a bonus of 2½ per cent, £7,500. The balance to be carried to profit and loss new account was £12,212. The report was adopted.

The *Lucknow Times* has been requested to contradict the report circulated by a local contemporary that the Maharaja of Bulrampore, while hunting in the Nepaul Terai, was seized and taken over beyond the hills. The report is entirely unfounded. The Maharaja is now living at a place called Bunkutiah, at the foot of the hills, on his own estate, and must have laughed in his sleeve on hearing he had been made a prisoner by his friend Sir Jung Bahadoor.

There is now in Calcutta, a local journal says, a young man who goes by the name of Joseph Stevens, but whose real name is Madhusudan Bose. When he was fourteen years of age he ran away from his parents, who were residing at Calcutta, and shipped on board a vessel bound for London. From thence he travelled all over the Continent as valet to a gentleman, came back to London, and shipped again to America. After travelling over the new Continent, he returned once more to England, and shipped as a steward on board a vessel for Calcutta. He is certainly quite an original for a baboo.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—"For the preparation of artificial marble and lustre, a stucco or Scagliola:" by David Giovannoni, inhabitant of Bombay. "Improvements in the deodorization of excreta and in the manufacture of manures therefrom:" by H. Y. D. Scott, of Ealing, in the county of Middlesex, Major-General, C.B. "New and improved pressure regulator for fluids:" by D. T. Casement, of the city of Painesville, county of Lake, and State of Ohio, United States of America.

The Clio, which had arrived at Wellington, New Zealand, brought intelligence that during a hurricane at Norfolk Island the church was blown down, and that other damage was done. It is affirmed that trees twenty-five to thirty feet in circumference were torn up by the roots and hurled like sticks before the storm. There was a tremendous sea, and the roadstead was strewed with wreck. This lovely island, which was formerly used as a place of confinement for the most desperate of criminals is now occupied by the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty, who were formerly domiciled upon Pitcairn Island.

The equanimity of the Calcutta folks has been considerably upset, it would seem, owing to an error in a weather signal which was hoisted at the Sailors' Home a few days since (a double black cone) which signifies that a cyclone may be expected or, in fact, is imminent. It turns out that a single cone, alone, should have been exhibited, which simply denotes unsettled weather. The author of the mistake is said to be a Harbour Master's Assistant who, we presume, will be hanged at least for the offence. Seriously speaking, our neighbours appear to be making vastly too much of a trifle, and they might rest satisfied with the fact of having escaped the dreaded visitation.

Captain Warburton, the South Australian explorer, has been heartily welcomed back to Adelaide, and publicly entertained. In his speech he has given an account of his journey, the first part of which was performed under not unfavourable circumstances; but within the territory of Western Australia the sandy nature of the soil and the great difficulty of finding water almost led to the destruction of the explorers. As it was, their safety was very largely due to the admirable efforts of an Australian native they took with them, nor could they have struggled through had it not been that there was an out-station on the De Grey River, which they were only just able to reach.

The Chinese are now making cannon in the arsenal at Shanghai according to the coil system as adopted at Woolwich. The arsenal at Foochoo, which was formerly under the direction of a Frenchman, M. Giguel, with about fifty of his countrymen, is henceforward to be managed exclusively by Chinese. The raw material used in this arsenal is of Chinese production, and the coal is from Formosa. Under M. Giguel's management fourteen steamers have been built, two of which are under Chinese commanders, and three have been lent to the Chinese Steam Navigation Society for the purpose of conveying Government rice to the north. The latter are commanded by English captains.

The returns of the trade and navigation of British India for the twelve months ended the 31st of March last show that, as compared with the previous twelve months, the total value of imports was Rs. 32,59,36,988 against Rs. 31,26,05,614, and the total value of exports, Rs. 54,96,07,780 against Rs. 55,22,74,950. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 5,79,25,336 against Rs. 4,55,65,850, and of treasure exported Rs. 1,91,49,711 against Rs. 1,29,80,790. The gross amount of import duty collected, including salt, was Rs. 4,16,17,157 as compared with Rs. 4,17,71,021, and of export duty collected, Rs. 72,56,418 as compared with Rs. 80,09,939. The number of ships entered was 3,557, carrying 1,647,617 tons, as against 3,509, carrying 1,708,339 tons; and of ships cleared, 5,600, carrying 2,253,910 tons, as against 5,628, carrying 2,287,763 tons.

The Melbourne *Argus* gives the following account of a serious accident to the ship Cambridgeshire which arrived in that port, from London, on the 5th ultimo. The Cambridgeshire left London on 27th January, and all went well till the 16th February, when one of the deadeye-plates broke and caused the loss of the jibboom and foretopmast. This damage was repaired in the course of about three weeks. On the [illegible]t of April the ship sighted Kerguelen's Island. There was a strong wind blowing at the time, which in the course of that and the following day increased to a gale. Captain Marshall gave orders to have the mizen top-sail taken in, but seeing the bowsprit rise, he feared that the bobstay had parted. The second mate at the same time reported that the foretopmast stays were gone, and Captain Marshall had the helm put hard up instantly. Hands were also called aft to square the cross-jack-yard, so as to get the ship before the wind. She had only paid off about two points, when the foretopmast went over the side, and was quickly followed by the main and mizentopmast. Four seamen, who were furling the mizentopsail, were, more or less, injured by the falling spars. One of them had his thigh-bone fractured and several ribs broken, but, fortunately, amongst the passengers on board there was Dr. W. H. Syme, formerly in practice in the colony at El Dorado, and he did what was necessary for the relief of the sufferers. When this accident occurred, the remainder of the crew were busy cutting away the wreck of the foretopmast. The foreyard being overhead and swinging heavily against the forestay, parted it, and shortly afterwards the foremast snapped across flush with the deck and fell aft on the deck-house, crushing the top in its descent. The mainmast broke off and fell on the starboard side of the maindeck. The mainstay performed precisely the same operation for the mainmast that the foreyard did for the forestay, and the mainmast next fell aft on the starboard side of the deck, the masthead falling over the quarter-deck at the break of the poop. The masthead was just at about 12ft. below the cap. About this time a sea, which had been running high, came over the bowsprit, and broke it off short, about 6in outside of the gammoning, &c. The whole of the damage just recorded was done within the limits of a single hour, and Captain Marshall alleges from no other apparent cause than the employment of inferior material in the iron work of the ship. The wreck was cut away, and the damage was repaired in the course of the following fortnight.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Victoria on the 11th inst., the president, Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, Government astronomer, read an interesting paper on the transit of Venus, which will take place next December. Having described the nature of the phenomenon, and the steps which had been taken for observing it in various parts of the world, he stated the nature of the preparations which were being made in that colony. "There are," he said, "to be two principal observing stations in the colony, besides the Observatory, and it *is* hoped that one or two minor ones, under amateur observers, may be added to the list. There is no great choice of places, in an astronomical point of view, within the limits of the colony, and, therefore, the principal consideration in selection will be the chance of a clear sky. The summit of Mount Alexander, nearly 4,000ft. high, has been selected as one, and either Echuca or Wangaratta as another of the principal stations—both accessible, near the telegraph lines, and usually favoured by clear skies in December. The proposed operations at Melbourne will consist of observations of internal contacts, micrometric measures, and photographs of all possible phases. For this work a new 7½ inch equatorial refractor, a specially-constructed telescope called a heliograph, for photographing, as well as the large telescope, will be employed. Several chronographs will also be brought into requisition. For each out-station an equatorially-mounted telescope, transit instrument, for determination of local time, and a clock, will be provided. By the mail before last, I received letters from Berlin from the Secretary of the German commission for the observation of the transit of Venus, inviting our co-operation in a great international programme for the purpose of securing greater exactness of the determination of longitudes (which, as Delisle's method will be greatly relied upon, becomes all important), to be carried out by connexion of permanent observations in Asia and Australia with European observations by aid of the telegraph, and by combined action of the permanent observations with the different expeditions, and stating that the Melbourne Observatory had been selected as the basis of operations in this part of the world. With the cordial consent of the Government, this invitation has been accepted; so that our Observatory will have its hands pretty full of work till next January. The scheme provides, among other things, the telegraphic determination of the longitude of Melbourne. This will involve the following lines and stations:—Indo-European, Indian land lines (or Singapoore and Penang), Singapore, Batavia, Banjiewangi, Port Darwin, Adelaide, and Melbourne. The programme also provides for observing a series of moon culminations and occultations during the whole period the various expeditions are at the several observing points, so as to afford corresponding observations of these phenomena taken at permanent observatories with which to compare those taken by the different expeditions."

RETURN TICKETS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am not clear as to the interpretation of the rules regarding return tickets on the G. I. P. Railway, but I'm not quite such a duffer as this confession might lead you to suppose, as the traffic people themselves hold different opinions on the question I am about to propound. One rule in substance is this—"A return ticket for less than 300 miles is available for return to Bombay by *the last train at night* on the 3rd day from date of issue." Well, suppose there is *no return train* during the night at any given station—how then? For instance I purchase a return ticket to, say, Decksal, available for departure by the afternoon train on Saturday. This station is 183 miles from Bombay, but *no return train passes through it at night*. Half-past one o'clock *in the morning* is the time fixed for the passing of the up Bombay mail. Now I want to know whether my ticket would be available for the train leaving Decksal on Wednesday morning at 1-30—which to all intents and purposes is really *Tuesday night*—or whether for the small difference of an hour and a half, should I lose the benefit of 24 hours in the time that would otherwise be covered by my return ticket. Some traffic men say one thing and some another, and "when doctors disagree &c."—perhaps some one in M. Conder's Office will have the courtesy to explain the point I have raised. There are some other stations on the G. I. P. Railway similarly affected.—PASSENGER.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

The Mazagon Land Company.—An annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was advertised to be held yesterday at the Mazagon Bunder. Owing, however, to the great distance from the business part of the town, only half the number of shareholders required to form a *quorum* were present long after the time appointed for the meeting, which had therefore to be adjourned for another day.

Trespass.—Emanuel Delbis, a Portuguese, was charged yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with wilfully trespassing on the 20th inst. on the premises of the Byculla Club, without a satisfactory excuse. A Mr. Poy, residing at the Club, stated that the prisoner had entered his room in the Byculla Club without his consent, and that he had subsequently missed a 5-rupee note. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to a fine of Rs. 10.

Assault.—A Mrs. Woods, the wife of a Custom House officer residing at Colaba, applied to Mr. Ryan [illegible] for a summons against a Mr. Heads, whom she charged with assault. The applicant stated that in the absence of her husband on the 6th instant, Heads had trespassed into her house and abused and assaulted her, and that owing to her husband's absence from home she had till then had no opportunity of proceeding against Mr. Heads. His Worship granted the application.

Dishonestly Receiving Stolen Property.—One Shanker Beni Mahdoo had been charged some little time ago at the Fort Police Court by Kerson Rama, a Hindoo, with dishonestly receiving stolen property to the extent of Rs. 500 and with voluntarily assisting to dispose of the same. Yesterday before Mr. Ryan the prosecutor expressed his desire to withdraw the charge as he was shortly to leave Bombay, and would find it very inconvenient to delay his departure. His Worship stated that the prosecutor could not then withdraw the prosecution, and after the hearing of some evidence the case was adjourned to the 29th instant.

On Sunday last there was High Mass at the Chapel attached to the Portuguese Hospicio, at Middle Colaba. An eloquent and impressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Athaide, which occupied nearly an hour. This was in due course followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which was for the first time, since the erection of the edifice, bestowed upon the congregation assembled there. The singing was capital, the mass selected being Mozart's "Twelfth," and was taken part in by ladies and gentlemen residents of Colaba. Owing to the inclemency of the weather during the greater portion of the forenoon many were prevented from assisting at the service.

IMPORTANT DECISION TO THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

Yesterday at the High Court, Sir Charles Sargent gave judgment in the matter of the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased, which had for several months past been looked to with great interest by the members of the entire Khoja community. The hearing of the case commenced in December last and occupied nearly a month. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for Heerbai, the widow of the deceased, who applied for letters of administration. Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, appeared for R[illegible]utbai, the sister of the deceased, caveatrix, the Advocate-General and Mr. Pigot, instructed by [illegible] Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, appeared for Gorebai [illegible] mother of the deceased, caveatrix. Mr. Mayhew Syani, appearing in, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Jafferbhoy Goolam [illegible] Fazulabhoy Kassumbhoy and Jaf[illegible] a cross-application [illegible] in, caveators. Gorebai had filed [illegible] the estate, which is of [illegible] letters of administration to four lacs of rupees. [illegible] estimated value of about

The late Alloo Parroo, the [illegible] of the deceased, was a Khoja inhabitant of B[illegible], who was convicted of felony in 1844. The whole of his property, both freehold and leasehold, with the exception of his family-house, was seized by Government on his conviction. He died intestate at Singapore in 1854, leaving his widow, Gorebai, his son Rahimbhoy, and his daughter Rahimutbai him surviving. Subsequently to Alloo Parroo's death, the abovenamed three persons filed a suit against Government in the late Supreme Court to recover the whole of the deceased's property which the Government had taken possession of. The Supreme Court decided that the property other than leasehold was forfeited for life only, and that the leasehold property was forfeited absolutely. In accordance with the decree, resolutions were passed by the Government in 1856, directing that possession of the property should be given to the representatives of the deceased Alloo Parroo. On the 21st August, 1856, a considerable portion of the property was accordingly handed over to Gorebae and Rahimbhoy upon their joint receipt. Rahimbhoy, who was a Shia Khoja, died intestate and without issue on the 20th December 1870.

The chief point in dispute was, who was entitled to letters of administration of the deceased's estate? For the widow, it was argued that she was entitled according to Hindoo law, as the Hindoo law of succession applied to the Khojas, and also according to decisions given in Khoja cases by Sir Erskine Perry, Sir Mathew Sausse, and recently by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice West. For the caveatrixes Gorebai and Rahimutbaee, it was contended that Shia Khojas are not governed by Hindu law (as re-marriage is freely allowed among Khojas, though not allowed among Hindus,) but by special customs of their own as stated by Sir Joseph Arnould in his elaborate judgment in the Aga Khan case; and further that the mother was entitled to the estate of a deceased son without issue (in the absence of father, brother, or brother's son) in preference to the widow and distant relations of the deceased; and that the widow was only entitled to a suitable maintenance from the estate during her lifetime. For the caveators, it was argued that they were entitled to the estate (in the absence of father, brother, and brother's son,) both according to Hindu law and Khoja custom, in preference to the mother, widow, and sister of the deceased, these being only entitled to suitable maintenance during their life-time.

Sir Charles Sargent, in giving judgment, referred to Gorebaee's and Heerbai's affidavits and remarked that all the parties relied on some law of succession different from that laid down in the Koran. The question was, Had any party satisfactorily shown there was such a custom as was relied on? The applicant put forward an argument that the Hindu Law applied, though Sir Erskine Perry's decision as given in the Oriental Cases was not to that effect. An examination of the records of the Supreme Court showed that there were ten Khoja cases decided, and there were other cases decided by the Registrar. It might be unsafe to draw any practical conclusion from these scanty materials; but there was corroborative evidence to show what the practice of the court had been. The case decided by Sir Mathew Sausse (1 Bombay High Court Reports, 73) showed that it was assumed that the Khojas were governed by Hindu customs, &c., and Sir Mathew Sausse's decision in the case must have had reference to the practice of the court to treat the Khojas as Hindus in questions of succession. Moolbae's case implied that the Hindu law was to be applied to the Khojas. The most important case, however, was that decided by Sir Joseph Arnould, namely the Aga Khan case, in which his Lordship delivered an able and exhaustive judgment. The summary of decisions of the court and of the Registrar, above referred to, showed that for twenty-five years the Khojas had been held as converted Hindus, and that during that period the Hindu law had been applied in the absence of any special custom. The special appeal recently decided by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice West established the same point. Under these circumstances, the onus of showing an established custom must be thrown on those who disputed the right of the widow. With reference to Gorebaee's claim, his Lordship remarked that supposing the Zanzibar cases to be genuine, they went undoubtedly to support the right of the mother. The other witnesses for Gorebaee were either petty traders or connected with her and gave much the same evidence as the "mookhee" and "kamaria" of the Khoja community. The cases referred to by them were the Zanzibar cases and three recent cases compromised. It was at once clear that the evidence was not of a character to establish a custom as at variance with written law. As to the Khojas, however, the question was no longer between the written law of the Koran and the custom of the Khojas, but as between such "custom" and the practice of this court. A great majority of the witnesses showed that the custom has been that the mother is preferred to a childless widow in those cases which were decided by the Jamat independently of the court. The evidence in support of the widow's claim was all that of her own relations. On the whole, his Lordship thought that the great majority of the community looked on the custom of giving the mother the right to the management of the estate; and his Lordship thought he ought to give effect to this custom to the extent only of giving the mother the management; and therefore she was entitled to letters of administration. The question of costs was reserved.

TRIAL OF MR. J. C. HALL.

Mr. J. C. Hall, who recently shot two natives at a village near Baroda, and was then arrested and brought down to Bombay and placed in the Lunatic Asylum, was yesterday placed on his trial at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder. The prisoner was quiet and composed throughout the trial. Mr. Hearn (public prosecutor) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Langley (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) for the defence.

The trial was conducted in chambers.

At the commencement of the trial the following written statement was handed by Colonel Barton:—

"I, Lionel Charles Barton, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bombay Staff Corps and Political Agent Rewa Kanta, certify that in my opinion the charges preferred against James Clifford Hall, a British subject, and Superintendent of Survey, Native States Gujerat, of having committed the offences following, viz. culpable homicide amounting to murder of one Dost Mahommed, sowar, and culpable homicide amounting to murder of one Bulwantrao Cassiba, sowar, which offences are said to have been committed by the said James Clifford Hall in the Native State of Balasinore, within my Political charge, which ought to be inquired into in British India."

Colonel Barton was then called and examined by Mr. Hearn, and said—I am a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bombay Staff Corps and Political Agent in Rewa Kanta. Mr. Hall, the accused, was my assistant, and Superintendent of Revenue in the Native States. On the morning of the 5th of April last I received this letter by dak. It was under cover addressed to me in the handwriting of the accused, Mr. Hall. On the following day I saw Mr. Hall at Baroda. He asked me, among other things, if I had received the aforesaid letter, and said he had been obliged to shoot the men mentioned in the letter in self-defence. He also made a general statement.

Mr. Langley declined to cross-examine this witness as well as all the other witnesses called.

Nuttoo Sooja was next called and said—I am a puttawalla in the Guzerat Survey Department, and in the months of March and April I was in the service of the accused Mr. Hall. I recollect being in the tent with the accused in the village of Barajree, in the Tanawada zilla. We struck camp that morning after 7 o'clock. On the previous night I had seen the accused with a gun in his hand, walking to and fro outside the tent. He was walking to and fro all night. On the aforesaid morning the accused started first in his shigram. I went with him. Ramroop and Gool Mahomed were with me. The Sahib walked about 25 paces from the tent, and then he got into the shigram. His Madam was inside. The carriage then proceeded a certain distance until it came to a declivity, and then as it was in danger of being upset the Sahib and Madam got out. Afterwards the Madam got in, and then the Sahib walked on into the fields. He had a gun in his hand and he walked on a long distance. The Madam got out of the carriage and went after him and said something. She then came back and sat in the shigram till about 11 o'clock when we reached a mohur tree. The carriage then stopped, and the Sahib asked for brandy. Gool Mahomed brought brandy, and the Sahib told him not to come near him. The Sahib afterwards said—"Poison has been put into the brandy, and I will not touch it." The Sahib then said he was tired and would go back to Burajree. He was going towards Baroda at the time. Gool Mahomed said—"We can't go back to Burajree; if you wait we will pitch tents here." The Sahib said nothing. Gool Mahomed had given me the brandy, and told me to put it into the gharry. After walking two paces with the brandy I heard the report of a gun, and on looking round I saw one of the sowars on horseback fall from his horse. [illegible] I ran half a coss. I heard three more shots. When I turned round after hearing the first shot I saw a gun in the Sahib's hand. He was holding it in this position (shows how). I went to Burra Single by a footpath, and I saw the Sahib on the third day in the travellers bungalow at Tasra. I saw Captain LaTouche and the Sahib in the Tasra Kutcherry. The Sahib had no gun then. I followed the carts to Baroda, and all the things were put into Colonel Barton's bungalow.

Saggajee Ramba said—I am a sowar. In the month of March last, and on the first day of April, I was in the service of the accused. My Sahib was encamped at that time in Burajree. He moved his camp from there on the first of April. Four sowars besides myself were with him. I was at the head of them. The Sahib drove in his shigram at first and then got out and walked. I and the other sowars followed. About 1 o'clock we got to a village called Pundwa and there the Sahib waited under a mohur tree. When he was in the carriage he was holding nothing, but when he got out he had a gun in his hand. I did not hear the Sahib say anything. I was about one or two fields distant from him. I heard the report of a gun, and on looking I saw a sowar fall down from his horse. His name was Gunputrao. He was four times the length of this building from the Sahib. When I saw him fall I saw the Sahib. He was standing with a gun in his hand. I could not see if Gunputrao moved after he fell. I heard another shot. I was then looking at the Sahib. He put the gun to his shoulder, and I heard a shot. It was the Sahib's gun that went off. I didn't see what was the effect of that shot. I know the sowar called Bulwantrao Cassiba. I didn't see him at that time. I heard a third shot. I didn't look to see what had happened. I stood behind a tree. I knew the sowar Dost Mahomed. I didn't see him at that time. I saw his horse standing in the jungle. I know it because he was one of our party. After hearing the third shot I remained behind a tree. I then heard another shot. I didn't look to see what was the effect of it. I remained behind the tree for nearly a native hour. I then went up to the dead body of Gunputrao. I also saw the body of Dost Mahomed. His horse was lying down wounded and afterwards died. I saw bullet wounds in the bodies of the two deceased. When I looked at these bodies the Sahib was not there; he had started off. Shortly after I went to the village of Pandwa, and afterwards I and the Thannadar went to the jungle where the dead bodies of the aforesaid two sowars were lying, and a Punch was held there. I was present at the inquest held by the Punch, and identified the bodies.

Gunputrao bin Gungajee Bhawa was next called and said—I am a trooper, and served under the accused Mr. Hall up to the 1st of April. On the morning of the 15th of last Chaitur sood, we left the village of Burajree, in Lonewadda zilla, and went towards Baroda. At about 10 or 11 o'clock that morning we reached the village of Pundwa, and halted under a mohur tree. The accused stood under the tree with a gun in his hand. He had had the gun since he left the village of Burajree. I heard the Sahib say he was tired, and Nuttoo then asked if he should pitch the tent. The Sahib approached him and Gunputrao and suddenly fired the gun. The first shot didn't take effect. The second shot struck Gunputrao. The Sahib was then at the distance of the outer wall of this room. Gunputrao fell down from his horse and died instantaneously. The Sahib fired a third shot, which grazed Bulwuntrao's ribs and struck Dost Mahomed's horse. Dost Mahomed got off his horse and tried to lead it, but the horse could not move. Dost Mahomed tried to protect himself, but the Sahib came to the distance of that outer wall from him, and fired a fourth shot, which struck him. Bulwuntrao went towards the village of Pundwa, and I went after one of the horses. Bulwuntrao beckoned to me, and I went up to him. He pointed to the wound under his arm, and asked me to take him to the village. I took him there to the house of the patell, and he died in Baroda nine days afterwards. I was present at the Punch's inquest and identified the bodies.

Wuliut Mooljee said—I am in the service of the Nawab of Balasinore, and am Thannadar of Pundwa in the said Nawab's territory. I recollect the 1st of April last. In consequence of information I received that day I went to a talao called Poolie Taleo. I took two sepoys and a trooper with me. I saw two dead bodies there. I convened a Punch of five or six persons. They examined the dead bodies. I wrote down their verdict, which was that the deceased persons had died from bullet wounds. This is the paper (produced in Court) which I wrote. The names of the deceased were ascertained from the troopers who were present (points to Suggajee and Gunpatrao) at the Punch's inquest.

Mooljee Kiggoo said—I am a puttawalla in the service of the Nawab of Balasinore. I recollect going with the Thannadar of Pundwa to the Phoolie Talao, and seeing two dead bodies there. The names of the deceased were mentioned and written down by the Thannadar. I examined the dead bodies, and found that each had been shot through the body. The Punch found that the deceased persons had died from bullet wounds.

Captain William Paget LaTouche was next called, and deposed—I am a Captain in the Bombay Staff Corps, and District Superintendent of Police, Kaira. On the 2nd of April last, in consequence of a report made to me, I went to Tasra, taking with me Mr. Scannel of the Broach Police. We travelled all night, and reached Tasra the next morning at 6 o'clock. We were met by the chief constable at a distance from the village, and he made a statement. I found a policeman stationed at either side of the travellers' bungalow so as to prevent any person from passing by the main road in front of it. I afterwards went to the village and questioned the puttawallas of Mr. Hall. I then sent an express to the District Magistrate; to the Resident of Baroda for some soldiers; to the engineer in charge of the Dakkore Station for a lorry or a ballast engine; and to the dispensary at Dakkore for narcotics. I then wrote a letter to Mr. Hall saying I had come, and asking him to come and stay in my camp or I would come to him. I received a verbal reply telling me to come. I and Mr. Scannel went along to the travellers' bungalow and saw the accused standing with a large shikar knife in his hand and his rifle leaning against the wall by his side. He had a belt of cartriges on his shoulder. When I was about 30 yards from the bungalow he called out to us, "Don't come here, or I shall kill myself." I stood still and he commenced to tell me all that had happened and what his fears were, viz., that he was to be seized by the natives and taken to the temple at Dakkore to be sacrificed, trampled to death by an elephant, painted red, packed in an ice machine, and sent home. We tried to soothe him, and in about three hours succeeded, by slow degrees, in getting up to the veranda. About ten minutes after we arrived at the bungalow Mrs. Hall, who was by the side of Mr. Hall, seized the rifle, and ran out towards us, and Mr. Hall ran after her with the knife in his hand. I rushed forward and met her and took possession of the rifle. Mr. Hall then went back to the bungalow. After I got into the bungalow I asked Mr. Hall to eat something. He ate some [illegible] eating he put down the knife, and I seized it. After that I commenced taking out the cartridges from his belt, and handing them to Mr. Scannel. We remained with Mr. Hall till half-past seven o'clock that evening. He was very quiet for three hours after he had eaten, and then began to be angry because I would not give his rifle. He wanted to take it with him as he wanted to bathe, and said he would not bathe unless I gave it to him. At one time he seized the carving knife from the table, and swore he would kill with it anyone who attempted to touch him. In an hour afterwards he threw it down, and came to me saying he would trust to my honour. Mr. Hall said he could do nothing else than kill the sowars, as they were going to seize him, and it was the finest shooting he had made. During the day the butler came to open a box with a hammer in his hand, and Mr. Hall ran at him with a bamboo and threatened to kill him if he came there again, and said he was trying to sneak up behind him in order to strike him with the hammer. This is all that happened. At 7 o'clock in the evening Mr. Rupert, the District Magistrate, Mr. Little, and Captain Seagrave, Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, came there. We sat up with Mr. Hall till two o'clock the next morning. He didn't sleep at all, but walked about all night. I had his kit packed during the day, and about 2 o'clock in the morning we started from Oomrat, a distance of ten miles. We caught the ballast train there and went to Anund, where we caught the mail train, and went on to Baroda. Half the day Mr. Hall remained at the station and afterwards I took him to his own house. I remained in charge of him for two or three days and then brought him down to Bombay. During these days he was full of the delusion that he was to be sacrificed. I have known Mr. Hall since 1862. Of my own knowledge I have not known him to suffer from any delusions except on this occasion.

George Edwin Seward deposed—I am a Surgeon Major in H. M.'s Army, Residency Surgeon at Baroda, and Cantonment Magistrate there. On the morning of the 3rd or 4th April last I first saw Mr. Hall at Baroda station. I conversed with him and he seemed to have no proper appreciation of the gravity of what he had done. He asked me if I had heard of the rash acts he had committed, and then added that his rashness was a matter of opinion. He said that persons had approached him with a wrong motive, and that he had taken measures of defence which he considered justifiable. His general manner was that of a person not sane. I again saw him at the house of Dr. Lewis. There was nothing particular in his conversation that day. Either later that day or the next day, I saw him and he asked me the reason why he was restrained; and said that as a matter of fact there were people ready to seize him, and carry him to the [illegible] saw him in the evening, and endeavoured to persuade him to take some narcotic. He refused, on the ground that he might perhaps never wake again. On this occasion he was jocular and exhilarated, and made no reference to the then recent occurrence. In November 1872 I saw Mr. Hall at the request of Captain Hancock, Assistant Political Resident at Baroda, and he happened to be very perturbed and restless, associating his manner with what Captain Hancock informed me. I formed the opinion that he was insane. In my opinion Mr. Hall's insanity is of a nature which must inevitably recur under any influences, in any climate. In my opinion, climate or overwork might have precipitated Mr. Hall's insanity.

Dr. William Niven, M.D. said—I am a Surgeon Major in H. M.'s Bombay Army and Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Hall was brought there on the evening of the 6th April last in a state of agitation and excitement as to where he was to be taken, and angry with those who had brought him down for not taking him to an hotel. No delusions were apparent at that time. The following morning he detailed the whole circumstances of the then recent occurrence with the very greatest minuteness. The story all centred in a conspiracy to kill him and attempts to put poison in his food. From what he said I formed the opinion that he was quite out of his mind and irresponsible for his actions. He continued in this state for a week or ten days, and then the delusion subsided, and he never voluntarily mentioned it, and sometimes said that he must have been under a delusion, "or, as he put it, "his head was gone." He showed no apprehension as to his food in the asylum. At present Mr. Hall is in his ordinary state of sanity, and on ordinary subjects he converses correctly. Climate, excessive work, and isolation might have contributed to his insanity.

Ramroop Owserree deposed—I am a puttawallah in the Guzerat Survey Department, and served under Mr. Hall in March last. In that month Mr. Hall discharged his servant Rama and used to keep and clean his guns himself. He used to call his servants, and then send them away, saying he had not called them. His camp was at Vardhallee for five days, and he did not appear to be in good health. He appeared to be ill, and on the fifth day he ordered the carts and said he would go to Baroda. He took his meal on the previous night at 7 o'clock, and on the following morning he ordered the carts, and when they were reported ready he said, "I will now start for Baroda." The whole of the night he was outside the hut walking up and down with a gun on his shoulder. He once called for his butler, and when he came he lifted his gun in a threatening manner at him. Shortly afterwards the butler left the camp. I do not know where he went. Mr. Hall left the camp about 7 o'clock in the morning. He walked a distance of three fields from the camp, and then got into the shigram. After proceeding for about three-fourths of a mile, he got out and walked till about 11 o'clock, when we came near a mohur tree. We then stopped, and the Sahib asked for brandy. Gool Mahomed brought some brandy. The Sahib told him not to come near. Gool Mahomed then said he had brought brandy for the Sahib to drink, and the Sahib replied, "There is poison in the brandy; I will not drink it." Gool Mahomed then gave the brandy to Nathoobhai, and the Sahib then said, "I will return to Vardhallee." Gool Mahomed then said the camp could be pitched where we were. I shortly afterwards heard a report of a gun and saw the troopers galloping away. I also then ran away. I went to Balasinore and afterwards to Tasra, where I saw the Sahib in the travellers' bungalow.

At the close of this man's evidence Mr. Hearn remarked that the case was closed, so far as the Magistrate's Court is concerned.

His Worship then administered the usual caution to the accused, Mr. Hall, who at this moment seemed perfectly composed, and fully aware of what was going on. In an early stage of the proceedings it was apparent that he keenly felt his position, and could with difficulty restrain himself from tears. In reply to the caution administered to him, Mr. Hall remarked that he had nothing to say.

He was then committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The warrant for his commitment was then prepared, but instead of sending him to the Common Jail, as is usually done in the case of prisoners committed to stand their trial at the High Court, Mr. Hall was, on the suggestion of Drs. Seward and Niven, remitted to the Lunatic Asylum in charge of the latter.

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INDIAN NEWS.

Female Mahomedan Education.—Female Mahomedan education in Bangalore cannot be said to be in a very advanced state. A certain proportion of the girls in each of the two schools here have learnt to read and cipher accurately, but instruction in writing is looked upon as dangerous, and needle work and embroidery have been set aside, owing, it is alleged, to want of funds. We quite agree with the official opinion that it behoves the Mahomedans to bestir themselves in an especial manner for the better support of these schools, now that Government is making such liberal concessions to them in the matter of education and the Canarese and Tamil girls schools are doing so satisfactorily and well.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

The s.s. Malda.—This fine new steamer of the British India Line, which has been built expressly for the trade between England and the East, arrived at Colombo from London at daybreak on Sunday last, having performed her voyage thus far within 29½ days. We see it stated that Captain Burke, who is a young man for his position, but who has seen much service in other B. I. S. N. ships in these seas, has been fortunate enough to obtain great praise from those passengers who had booked to Colombo. The voyage has been free from untoward incidents, but between Aden and Ceylon the S. W. Monsoon caused heavy seas to break at frequent intervals over the steamer's decks. The Malda had some cargo for Ceylon, and being impeded by the monsoon in landing operations can scarcely have got away from Colombo before Wednesday. She may be expected here daily.—*Madras Mail.*

The Calcutta Small Cause Court.—The following notification appears in the *Calcutta Small Cause Court Chronicle* of yesterday: "Notice is hereby given that this Court will be closed from Thursday, the 25th, to Tuesday, the 30th June instant, both days inclusive, for the purpose of removing the Courts and offices into the new building in Hare Street. The public entrance faces Bankshall Street. No carriages will be admitted within the compound. The Court will resume business in the new building on Wednesday, the first July 1874. The first and second Judges will be on the third floor, [illegible] and fifth Judges on the second floor; and the offices on [illegible] set down for hearing on the 25th, 27th, 29th, and 30th day of June, will be heard and disposed of a week from each of the above dates respectively." The senior pleaders will be in a room on the second floor, and the juniors on the ground-floor.—*Englishman.*

Crime in Oudh.—A great many murders were committed last year in Oudh—no less than 128 persons lost their lives by the hands of assassins. We are perfectly at a loss to understand the enormous increase in the foul crime. So far as we have been able to ascertain, no official explanations has yet been offered. The police arrangements cannot be found fault with. What may be the cause then of this insecurity to life? The Chief Commissioner will, we are sure, institute a strict enquiry into the matter. The lower classes of people in Oudh are pugnacious and sanguinary, and become maddened by rage at the slightest provocation. Not long ago a boy of eight or nine years of age was murdered by a cook at Seetapore, because the poor lad complained to his brother of a little inattention shown to him by the cook. The master rebuked the cook, and the poor lad was assassinated in open day. As for legs broken, heads fractured, ears slit, and noses bitten off by infuriated wives, these are common occurrences, and do not in the least excite any sensation. Something should surely be done to tame these ferocious animals of the human kind.—*Lucknow Times.*

STATE OF THE CROPS AND PEOPLE IN THE N.W. PROVINCES.

Bustee, 13th June.—Heavy downpour on 11th, and slight drizzle all the week; total rainfall from eleven to twenty tenths. Sowings commenced everywhere, and rice and other crops begun to sprout. Numbers on relief works about 55,000. Workhouses at Bustee and Bansee started; numbers about 600; three relief works being closed on 18th.

Goruckpore, 17th June.—Rainfall twelve-tenths at Goruckpore, twenty-five tenths in east and north. Weather all that could be desired. Sowing progresses. At three workhouses 965 persons. No increased symptoms of distress since relief works closed.

Ghazepore, 17th June.—Copious rain on 11th, 12th, and 13th. Sowings commenced. Only one relief work open attendance 341.

Mirzapore, 15th June.—Rainfall not heavy, nor equally distributed, but enough for ploughing and for sowing coarse khureef grains. Sugar-cane very promising. Relief works north of Soane closed; south of Soane two. Condition of people in Doodhee good.

Benares, 17th June.—Enough rain has fallen for sowing [illegible]

Azimgurh, 12th June.—Rain-fell from five to twenty-one tenths. Ploughing and sowing going on.

Jounpore, 13th June.—Much rain has fallen in east, less in west. Ploughing for the khureef goes on.

Allahabad, 17th June.—Rainfall from four-tenths in trans-Jumna to thirty-five tenths in Doab.

Banda, 12th June.—Rain heaviest in the west and centre of the district, where khureef grains are being sown; in the east not plentiful enough for ploughing. One relief work closed. Numbers on Kane relief work unchanged. Four poor-houses in Banda with 126; four in Kirwee with 80. Condition of the people improving.

Humeerpore, 13th June.—General rain from 3rd to 9th varying from ten to forty tenths. People will not plough, not believing that the rains have really set in. Numbers on relief works increased from 1761 to 2040. Numbers in poor-houses unchanged.

Jaloun, 13th June.—Rain variable and slight in parts. Ploughing commenced in many places.

Jhansie, 16th June.—Average fall nine-tenths. Ploughing commenced. Numbers on relief works 884.

Cawnpore, 17th June.—Average rainfall two inches. Ploughing and sowing going on generally.

Futtehgurh, 17th June.—Rainfall twenty to forty-five tenths in north of district; hardly any in south [Tirwa and Chibramow.] Ploughing general.

Agra, 17th June.—Cloudy weather. Cultivation going on.

Muttra, 13th June.—Rainfall of over two inches on 9th. Ploughing general; but little seed sown yet, as people hardly believe the rains have really begun.

Meerut, 17th June.—Rainfall one inch. Sowing general.

Seharunpore, 17th June.—Rainfall fifteen tenths. Prospects good.

Bijnour, 18th June.—No rain for a week; what has fallen was irregular and partial, heaviest in north. Ploughing and sowing begun in some parts.

Moradabad, 17th June.—Rainfall twenty-eight tenths; average of district thirteen. Ploughing general. Cotton sown in some places. Sugarcane flourishing.

Bareilly, 17th June.—Rainfall seven tenths. Ploughing going on.

INDIAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

MEETING IN EDINBURGH.

(Special Report for the Englishman.)

On Friday evening, 15th May, a public meeting was held in the rooms of the Edinburgh Literary Institute on the occasion of the opening for the season of the meetings of the East India Colonization Society. This society was started in 1870 at a meeting presided over by the Rev. Dr. Wilson of Bombay, and its objects are briefly—to obtain full and accurate information as to the soil, climate, and products of India, that are best suited for industrial settlements of Europeans; to diffuse a knowledge of these by circulating occasional papers among skilled artisans, merchants, agriculturists, and gardeners; to convey information regarding the culture of the products of India—cotton, silks, teas, coffees, minerals, &c., and to show how these may be improved by European machinery, skill and enterprise; to point out localities where manufactories may be established with advantage, and thus turn to better account the resources of India, and extend the commerce of Britain on towards Central Asia, and by the Brahmapootra, through Assam on to China, as well as increase the traffic by the Suez Canal and the proposed railway through the valley of the Euphrates. The Society also includes in its programme the sending of petitions to Parliament on important subjects connected with India, and suggesting to the Secretary of State for India in Council measures for his consideration as to assisted emigration.

In the absence of the Lord Provost, the meeting was presided over by Bailie Cousin.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, first explained the objects of the Society, and then went on to say that Dr. Graham, late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay, who had taken a very deep interest in these objects and was personally conversant with the whole districts, had stated to him that in India was to be found one of the healthiest climates anywhere to be met with, one that would suit the British or Scottish constitution, and agree with it. The Doctor's great object in desiring to extend the colonization of India was that those to be selected to go out should be men of sound Christian principles, who would not only materially advance the well-being of the country itself, and thereby establish a large commerce, but who would live as missionaries, showing the people the advantage of Christian morality and ethics. It was well to have missionaries who could preach and teach the gospel, but in such districts he (the Chairman) believed experience had shown, in other parts of India, where missionaries had been tried, that a few Christian men who could make the principles of religion bear on the inhabitants, and at the same time could teach the inhabitants the useful operations of civilized life, would lead to a change among the natives in a much shorter time and to a far greater extent than even the missionaries had ever yet attained. These were among the chief objects Dr. Graham had in view in endeavouring to move the British Government to encourage a trial. Dr. Graham did not speak as a mere theorist. He had been among the people for twenty-four years; he had seen the districts, and felt assured that enterprise in colonising India would redound to the good of those who went out to India as merchants, would further the interests of the nation from a commercial point of view, and fulfil one of the great objects a Christian country ought to have in view, the taking possession of colonies to plant Christian principles and the knowledge of the Bible among the natives (applause.)

The Secretary (Dr. Young) then read a memorial that had been forwarded to the Duke of Argyll, when he held the office of Secretary of State for India, along with which had been sent a note of suggestions for His Grace's consideration. These were to the effect that as limited companies cannot well work so distant a field as colonies in India from want of interest in the employes, and the indirectness of the management, a scheme of assisted emigration similar to that of New Zealand and Australia, was absolutely required; that "as an experiment" Government might be pleased to permit 200 or 300 settlers of different crafts, with a due proportion of agriculturists and gradeners, all fit men, to be sent out to India to suitable localities, and that townships with allotments of lands be laid out, settlers with a small capital being permitted to select their own farms from the waste lands within five miles of these townships, the emigrants being allowed to take their wives and families from Britain, and permitted to build their churches and schools in their different townships.

The selection of these emigrants, it was added, and providing them with ships, &c., might be vested in the Colonial Commissioner, and a sub-agent might be appointed in Bombay to watch them on their arrival, and forward them to their destinations. The Government Commissioner of the province, wherever they might be sent, might select the sites for the townships, and guide the colony during its infancy, until it could adopt its own municipal laws and government, and manage for itself. In six or eight years (the expectation was expressed), these settlers would be in such a thriving condition as not only to defray the advances [illegible] revenue of the British Empire. The reply by the Duke of Argyll stated that it was open to any person desiring to settle in India to acquire lands by purchase from the Government of the Presidency in which the lands he wished for were situated. That on application to the several Governments in India, every facility would be given to *bona-fide* applicants for such land, and that His Grace did not contemplate the application of any portion of the revenues of India to the establishment of emigrant settlements of the description referred to. On receipt of this answer, the association had resolved to do nothing further in the direction of this matter, but that a series of papers should be read at the monthly meeting of the association.

Mr. Greig (Messrs. J. Greig and Co., printers,) said that, in continuation of this business statement, he was to propose a resolution, and give a few reasons why it should be adopted, and thereafter they would have the pleasure of hearing an address by Dr. Graham. The motion was—

"That a memorial be presented to the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, calling his attention to the importance and advantages of promoting the settlement of Europeans in India with the view of developing the resources of that vast empire, and that the same be signed by the Chairman of the present meeting." In explanation of this, he would next read something similar to the terms of the memorial he had to suggest. By it the Chairman would forward a note of the objects of the Society and a copy of the suggestions that had been sent to the Duke of Argyll, request the Marquis to consider the expediency of forming such settlements, and then proceeds—

"This could be done on a limited scale at first, and there can be no doubt the experiment would prove an entire success, and be followed with the happiest results. The desirableness of forming such settlements is more and more becoming apparent to those who are conversant with Indian affairs, and who have the best interests of India at heart. The scheme indeed commends itself to all who have given the subject their attention. Our association in this city is largely composed of intelligent working men, skilled artisans of various crafts, who look upon this new field in the far East as a very promising one and earnestly desire that the Government should do something in the way of getting it opened up. Some gentlemen of influence and social position also join heartily in the scheme, and would rejoice to see it carried out. But apart from Government aid, this cannot be done. Limited companies can scarcely be expected to carry to a successful issue a measure of such importance as the settlement of Colonists in our Indian possessions. The scheme is one which calls for the statesman-like consideration of your Lordship in Council. We therefore take the liberty of humbly requesting you to give it the most careful consideration. As a matter of policy in cementing our Indian Empire, the scheme, apart from its utility, demands more than a mere passing thought. It seems to us that something of this kind would be the most effectual and at the same time the most commendable way of strengthening British rule in India. With such a settlement planted on the finest upland districts in different parts of India, being on friendly terms with the mountain tribes, and diffusing amongst them the blessings of education, industry, Christian example, and enlightenment, Europeans in all parts of India would have a feeling of security imparted to them which they do not now possess. As the colonists increased in number and in prosperity, they would not only prove the safeguard of British interests, but they would also greatly promote directly and indirectly the welfare of the native population, and exert an influence for good throughout the whole of our Indian Empire."

They would observe that the main point in the memorial was to draw the attention of Government to the importance of doing for India what was done for the colonies of Australia and New Zealand, and even Canada. No doubt the idea of emigration was stimulated and encouraged by the consideration that there were immense tracts of land in these colonies without people at all, whereas the whole of India was peopled by various tribes, numbering in all some 250 millions of people. But they were to press this on the attention of Government, under the impression that skilled labour was very much required in various districts of India and that India was in itself an inexhaustible field; that its products were scarcely yet developed to any appreciable extent, considering its immense magnitude. They therefore urged Government to consider if a portion of the revenue of that great country might not be directed in the way of assisting working men of the character alluded to by the Chairman,—men of high principle who would go there to make their own way in the world, and would be at the same time prepared to commend the religion of Christ by a walk and conversation becoming their profession; who would not only exercise an influence for good on the native mind but tend to develope the material resources and wealth of the country. He thought they urged no weak argument if they said that, looking to the immense revenue of India, upwards of 50 millions annually, a few thousands, to begin with at all events, might be taken with the view of even experimenting in the direction indicated by this Society, but they had it from real experience that, were such a scheme entered upon, it must certainly succeed. They had had to some extent, in connection with that Society, one young man sent out by them, entirely through the influence of Dr. Graham, who had left as a working man, and was now in a high position, had taken the high position in his own department of labour and business, and exercised much healthy influence in connection with the practice of Christianity in the district where he resided (applause). When they considered that upwards of 15 millions were spent in India in maintaining the army, 2¼ millions on the maintenance of law and justice, and 2¼ millions on maintaining and carrying forward public works, surely they might say one million would be a trifle, if necessary, in carrying forward a scheme like that of this Society (hear, hear). Missionaries in their own way no doubt did a vast amount of good, and there had been great progress by missions in India, considering the enormous influences that had to be overcome, the barriers in the way of present access to the minds and hearts of the people by caste and other considerations, but who could doubt that, if they sent to India a few thousands of intelligent artisans, animated by the desire to raise their own position in life and to influence others towards Christian truth, the result would be very extensive? They had further to consider the enormous wealth of India. The imports amounted to 42, and the exports to 64 millions, exclusive of internal trade, which of course on such a vast continent must be far more important than that with foreign nations. When these figures were taken into thought, no one would dispute that this was not a small thing which they urged on Government (hear, hear).) They were all interested in the continuance of good order and the supremacy of the British rule in India. This was a matter which had given to statesmen since the time of the great mutiny much consideration and thought. They had had the evidence of the most eminent men who had ruled in India, and had been animated by the most humane ideas towards the vast and teeming population that such a scheme as this would have a vast influence for good. Statesmen like Lord William Bentinck and Lord Met-

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call "saw in the future increase of British settlers the only permanent prosperity of British India" (applause.) That was stated in evidence before a Select Committee in 1859, and was important, coming from those who knew India well, and in his late speech at Cambridge it had been confirmed by one who had filled one of the highest positions in India, and with whose name all were so familiar, not only in connection with India, but with his recent efforts to suppress the slave trade on the coast of Africa, one who had a wide knowledge of India, and who was animated by the most humane consideration towards India and its vast population, Sir Bartle Frere (applause). Such statements coming from men who knew so thoroughly the state of that great country might well lead them to take an interest in this matter, and, as patriots and as Christian men, consider what they might do to ameliorate the present condition of India. He thought the scheme deserved their best consideration. Their meeting that night might be considered preliminary, and he would suggest that in the course of the summer a large and influential committee should be formed to aid Dr. Graham in his enquiries, and then, by winter, they would be able to do something more satisfactory in the way of influencing the community of Edinburgh and other districts to give attention to this great and important question (hear, hear.) He believed that if they were to do anything on that great continent, it would lie more in the way of sending out Christian artizans, and thereby indeed promoting the cause of Christ, but at the same time developing the enormous resources of that great empire (applause).

The Rev. Dr. Thackwell (from Rawul Pindee) seconded the adoption of the resolution, and remarked that it gave him great pleasure to say that the meeting and its object had his entire sympathy. He was a missionary of some experience in India, having been twenty-five years there, and knew something about the country, and he felt that if Government could be prevailed upon to plant colonies on the hilly parts of India, the colonists would be sure to be a means for much good from a Christian point of view, and politically would strengthen the hands of Government. He therefore could most cordially and heartily second the resolution. He must state, however, that he was by no means sanguine as to Government interfering with this project. He believed from what he knew of the financial state of India at present that it was almost out of the question to think Government would entertain it or set apart a single rupee for colonization. The time might come hereafter when it might appear much more feasible than it at present appeared to his mind, but still he would certainly second the motion in respect that he thought it well to keep the matter before the eyes of Government (hear, hear).

The resolution having been passed unanimously,

Dr. Graham proceeded to address the meeting. He pointed out on a map the different hill districts of India, and described the natural features and climates thereof. Providence, he said, having made the British masters of that country they could not divest themselves of the responsibility which power ever brought with it, nor must it be forgotten that Britain owed a deep debt of gratitude for all the wealth she had drawn from India. Immense fortunes had been accumulated there, and afterwards spent here. Many families owed all their affluence to the East, and a few of them had found in it a sphere of lucrative and honourable employment for their younger branches; sons had sent remittances thence to support their parents or other friends in ease and comfort. Merchants had found there a ready and extensive market for their goods. India had poured a stream of wealth into Great Britain which loudly called for gratitude. Surely it became our nation to arouse from her apathy for her many millions of her Eastern subjects, to call to mind her sacred obligations, and to reflect for what purpose such a noble possession had been placed in her hands. Certainly it could never be for the sake of the wealth they had received, nor for the mere honour which was attached to such a mighty conquest, but for the noble purpose of raising India from darkness and the most horrid superstitions, that she might become assimilated in some degree to themselves in religion, liberty, and civilization (hear, hear). But it was well known that a great amount of ignorance prevailed in England regarding India and its people, and the consequence was that comparatively few took any deep interest in the welfare of their fellow-subjects there. Dr. Graham then proceeded to a few general facts and statistics regarding India, its trade, and its people. In the course of them he observed that Bengal contained a larger number of Muhammadans than any other country in the world. The followers of the false prophet forming nearly one-third of the whole population of that presidency. They had the most intolerant religion in the world, and were at present very unsettled in India. His statistics, he said, showed that a change was coming over India, and that there had at least been material progress within the last twenty years. Still the resources of India had only as yet been developed to a small extent. Extensive as was the trade between India and Great Britain at present, it was capable of being increased to almost any extent. And now that a great system of railways for the whole country had been projected, and the work of constructing the lines was being carried out under the direct agency of Government, they might reasonably expect that the increased facilities for traffic which that great net work of rails would afford would give a new impetus to trade. When they considered that at this time there is a great necessity for opening up new and extensive spheres for the employment of their rapidly increasing population, the wonder was that no attempt had been made to form industrial settlements of Europeans in those parts of India which were so admirably adapted for the purpose. Every observer had seen within the past few years that frequent gluts, owing to various causes, had occurred in most branches of British industry,—the disastrous mercantile crises which had resulted, and the numbers of the working classes thereby thrown out of employment. The consequence was that many British working men had emigrated to Australia, or to the United States of America, but few of them had as yet found their way to India,—a country which stood so much in need of intelligent working men, and which offered so many advantages to the skilled artizan as did Australia or America. If small settlements could be formed in the hilly districts of India, they would benefit materially the commerce of Britain and India, and a fine field would be thereby opened up for their surplus population. In describing jute and the jute trade, the speaker observed that the mills were all conducted by Europeans, and both jute and cotton manufacturing companies were yielding large dividends to the shareholders when properly managed. The natives of India showed great aptitude for working in mills, and as labour was much cheaper than in England, it seemed not at all unlikely that Indian manufactures would be revived on an extensive scale; and if their British manufacturers intended to keep good their place in the great markets of the world, they might find it necessary, by and bye, to build their factories in the country where the raw material was procured. That would necessitate a larger introduction of the European element into India, and that was just what India needed. Labour was cheap in Bengal, three pence or four pence per day being the average wage for a female labourer, and six pence or eight pence for a male. In connection with the Alipore Jail, near Calcutta, there was a large jute mill, worked by steam, and the profits of it for last year were put down at £12,000 (applause). Spinning and weaving companies were starting up throughout India, as well as in their country and the continent of Europe, and next year would witness a great increase in the consumption of jute. Spinning jute factories were rapidly rising on the banks of the Hooghly at Goalundo, the great terminus of the North-Eastern Railway in the very midst of the jute-producing districts of Bengal. These doubtless would not be confined merely to gunny-bags, but would work the jute into finer textures for the clothing of the people. A great calamity had now befallen Bengal from the rice famine, and in consequence the very large area of land hitherto occupied by the jute must now be greatly diminished and employed for raising edible cereal grain crops suited for food to the natives of India. Last year he took the liberty of suggesting, in a lecture on the fibres of India to the manufacturers of Dundee, that Bengal should not be the only area for the cultivation of the jute fibre, and that they should extend the cultivation of jute to other parts of India, not so subject to inundation, cyclones, deficiency of rain and famines, or to other events likely to hinder a regular and constant supply of jute for their factories. But they did not heed him (a laugh). He could not but think that the great valley of Assam was peculiarly well fitted for the cultivation of the jute fibre, the easy and cheap navigation of the Brahmapootra to Goalundo, and thence to Calcutta by rail, rendering the transport of all the products of Assam perfectly easy of accomplishment. Dr. Graham then briefly described the rhea plants and its culture,—a plant which he regarded as of great importance to commercial people. He exhibited several specimens of it and of jute and many of the fruits and products of India.

Dr. Thackwell referred to Mr. Greig's invention for separating the fibre from the stem of the rhea. Government had offered a reward for a machine, but owing to some local petty jealousy, Mr. Greig did not get the whole sum.

Dr. Graham said he had intended to refer to that machine had time permitted, for he had seen Mr. Greig making it at Fountain-bridge. It was not, however, quite perfect, and so Mr. Grieg got only £1,500 of the offered £5,000.

A member said that, speaking as a manufacturer, he could say Mr. Grieg's machine did not do all that was required.

The Chairman—But Mr. Grieg expects to be able thoroughly to meet all wants.

Mr Balfour, who was introduced as a native of India, read letters which he had received from Sir Charles Wood and Sir Donald Macleod, who expressed their belief that colonists would find a good field in India. He had seen a gentleman present, ex-Bailie Lewis, smile when Dr. Graham stated that there was a profit off the Alipore Jail work, but the explanation was that in India culprits were not treated as gentlemen (hear, hear) but had to work, and when Mr. Lewis next visited Governor Smith at the Cotton Jail, he could tell that official he could not do better than go out to India for a lesson (applause). Culprits were made to work at anything they could in India, and he did not see why they should not be similiarly treated in Britain (applause.) He would be glad thereafter to state his views as to colonization. They need fear nothing from the Hindoos; the only fear was from Mussulman fanaticism, and so long as they dealt kindly and tenderly with the natives of India he could assure them from the experience of himself and friends there was nothing to fear from the Hindoo.

Ex-Bailie Lewis said the subject of the evening's business was rather new to the most of them, but had involved in it principles with which they were all conversant. As to the question of emigration, he knew took a somewhat different view from most people. He felt that in sending off annually thousands of their best men, women, and children, the people of that country were sowing a seed from which they would reap a harvest of the most extraordinary kind. He felt, and had felt for many years, that the labour market of the country was getting into a serious position. All who knew anything of domestic economy knew that a deal was owing to the emigration of the bone and sinew and strength of the country. If they had a ship-load of criminals, paupers, and drunken scoundrels going away alternately, they could afford the emigration, but the candle was at present burning at both ends, and he feared much more danger from emigration than many thought of. But no wonder many were making up their minds to emigrate. At the present time many a man had to keep his wife and family in the south of England on twelve shillings a week, but in Scotland however, they were to leave, they might as well go to India as to the Australian Colonies, and he had no doubt that if there were a good case made out for the former they would go to India. Dr. Graham would excuse him if he drew attention to the question of remuneration. They were told that men in India worked at sixpence a day. That was enough to seal the decision of men in his country. That was one thing Dr. Graham must have felt. They should have some idea of how labour was to be remunerated in the production of these valuable products. That must be settled before the question would get a settlement in the minds of the people. Then there was another idea; it might be prejudice or a tradition, but the idea had got into people's minds that English parents could not succeed in rearing children in the climate of India, and so much was that the case that the boarding schools of Edinburgh and other places were largely occupied by children of parents in India. He had some personal friends of his own connected with India, and they said the difficulty was that when children came to be six or eight years old, they must be sent home, or they could not get the strength and vigour of children reared in England. That might be a tradition; but if it were, the sooner it was explained away the better, for depend on it that was one of the great obstacles to the object of that association (hear hear). Another remark was that by Mr. Greig as to British rule being maintained in India. He believed there was more cause for fear than many apprehended, for so long as the British Government depended on the traffic in opium, and sent out thousands worth of liquor to blast and destroy the people, they would not be without danger. He had no doubt that if they could get working men with the love of God in their heart, of whom he knew thousands in Scotland, to go out to India, more good would be done than at present with the traffic in opium and liquor. He had read something of Mussulmans and the Khoran, and he had read this glorious doctrine that they do not drink, and he thought he would rather live side by side with a teetotal Mussulman than with a drinking Christian. He was glad to see this question of colonization taken up with vigour. Some might think it a crotchet, but people never did much good unless they took one idea, and hammered away at it (hear, hear).

Dr. Thackwell said that, as a general fact, he thought the remarks that had just been made were very correct. It was true there were families in India who had never been out of it. He had brought a batch of children with him, but chiefly for education, and not owing to considerations of health. Still that case was exceptional, and he did not think that the children of Europeans could thrive on the plains of India. If parents could have their children in the plains during the cold season, and send them to the hills for the hot season; then India was for them the finest country in the world; but it was not everyone that could afford that.

Mr. Lewis:—The class that goes to India generally have considerable income, and these remarks apply only to them. We have hundreds that go out of Edinburgh.

Dr. Thackwell:—I myself do not think colonization is possible in India. I think the Cashmere Valley would have been the best place for that, and that it is a great pity that Government ever allowed it to slip out of their hands. It would have fed our army, and been a backbone of strength; but we handed it over to a Hindoo Prince who is ruling in the most tyrannical way over the people. The British Government are much to blame in that respect I think. If we got Government to take up colonization, and foster it, or if we got rich men to spend money on it, it might succeed in the hill districts.

The Chairman:—You have other hill districts than Cashmere where colonization might succeed.

Dr. Thackwell:—But the winter is trying.

The Chairman:—More so than here?

Dr. Thackwell:—I think so. They could do no work in winter, for the hill slopes are covered with snow fifteen feet deep perhaps.

Dr. Graham said his friend the last speaker referred only to one range. But there are many others. In the Kasias there was a fine climate, and a far better soil than that of the Lothians. You could get potatoes for the digging. There were big strong women that could carry you. The women were the rulers of the men. Then go to the Mongolians. They had iron, but how could they smelt it? They could not understand smelting, and required Europeans to go out to teach and help them. They had all that was required: an equable climate, all the year round, about 70 deg.; they cultivated the ground with a little hoe. Cromwell wrote from the Lothians that he would starve in such a miserable place, that it was a perfect wilderness. The districts he recommended were far before that; the people were a manly noble people; they never would tell a lie. But they drank a deal (laughter). It was that which ruined Europeans; it was not the climate; it was the arrack, the liquors. In reference to what have been said about the Muhammadans not drinking, they were getting fond of it, and they had worse habits. They drank bang and the strongest drinks. How they mixed them up (laughter), and so did the Hindoos, though they might be spoken of as a mild race. They took stimulating drugs too, to a most terrible extent, and were as debased as the Muhammadans, who were very vicious.

Dr. Young moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman and said there were no doubt several hill stations that would suit Europeans; of course he would no more think of sending them to the plains in some parts than he would of putting them in the fire. As to remuneration, the idea was that the people would soon become the proprietors of the soil; and that if properly tilled, it would yield a sufficient return. So he thought there was good reason for impressing the question on Government.

The motion was at once carried, and Dr. Graham was thanked for his address.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the compliment, said he had no doubt the obstacles would be overcome; and that if the back-bone of the country had to leave that country, it would go to India. He was not so much afraid of emigration as Mr. Lewis, although he regretted to see so much of the flower of the country departing from it, and leaving only the waifs (hear, hear).

The meeting then separated.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS OF THE CHALLENGER.

Her Majesty's good ship the Challenger has revisited these shores, under the command of Captain Nares, in the prosecution of scientific researches, exploring the mysterious Depths of Ocean, under the direction of Professor Thomson. For months past has that noble vessel been constantly engaged in this great work, destined to immortalise her name, and to cover with honour all those whose privilege it has been to be associated in such a glorious expedition on behalf of the cause of Science. For a few days the Challenger will rest in the tranquil waters of Port Jackson before she re-enters upon her appointed task. Having had the advantage of a thorough overhaul in the Fitzroy Dock at Cockatoo, she is again lying in Farm Cove, perfectly prepared to resume a voyage, which has already added so largely to the Treasures of Knowledge.

The scientific staff of the Challenger started from the shores of England with the view of making "sections" through the Ocean at large; so as to determine, with some degree of certainty, the form of its bottom, the distribution of animal life therein, and the degrees of temperature at its several depths, &c. In resolving each of the several series of problems thus propounded, it is almost needless to say that Professor Thomson and his assistants have not only been provided with the very best necessary apparatus, but have also, in the practical use of such means, acquired an experience calculated to lead to yet further results. With her busy pioneers of science on board, the Challenger has crossed the Atlantic four times, before she came down to as far south as the Cape of Good Hope; whence she afterwards proceeded (in about longitude 90° east), until she was far within the Antarctic Circle. After the commencement of her voyage she remained for some time dredging the bottom of the sea off the coast of Portugal; next she visited the Azores and the Cape de Verde Islands off the western coast of the north of Africa; and then she commenced her "surveys"—so to speak—of the North and South Atlantic, making her "sections" of the same, and examining the ocean in all the different respects above specified. She visited likewise several of the different islands of the West Indies, and the seas that surround them, taking in her subsequent zigzag onward path the Brazilian port of Pernambuco, the Island of St. Paul just under the Line, the Island of Fernando Norohna, the isolated group of Tristan d'Acunha, and other points of particular interest. Leaving the Cape, the Challenger at length stood far away to the southward, and gained (as we had already intimated) an extreme point within the Antarctic Circle, further south than any ship has ever reached before. In winning her way to this remote point, the Challenger had to pass the dreaded Ice Barrier, and found herself once amid the "pack," or fields of loose ice—where she encountered very bad weather—skill and courage alone taking the ship safe and sound out of all the dangers that at one time were around her. The Challenger, at one part of this southerly course, went close to the spot where Commodore Wilkes inscribed the shadowy limits of his "Termination Land" in the charts of the United States Exploring Expedition, but they saw no sign of any such coast. In the prosecution of her devious voyage between the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, the Challenger visited many points of special interest in the Great Indian Ocean, such as Kerguelen's Land, or the Island of Desolation, Young and Macdonald Islands—300 miles yet further to the south of that lonely and desolate region. Of all the places visited—from the orange groves of St. Michael's to the dismal solitudes of Kerguelen's Land—excellent photographs have been taken, which are intensely interesting and instructive. The principal interest, however, centres naturally in the strange and beautiful forms of animated being drawn up by the apparatus of science out of the depths of the ocean. All of these are *new*; and so varied and so wonderful as to fill the spectator with admiration and astonishment. These specimens are beautifully preserved, and where they are microscopic objects, have been mounted with remarkable skill.

In the course of the voyage of the Challenger, Professor Thomson has succeeded in making a very large and valuable collection of specimens of fauna and vegetable life—found at depths ranging from 10 to 3,000 fathoms. A thousand fathoms (we may here remind some of our *terra firma* readers) is one nautical mile; from which fact the general depth of the soundings, &c., may be pretty accurately surmised. The greatest depth reached, and satisfactorily examined, was 3,875 fathoms—more than three miles and a half. This depth was reached a little to the north of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies. They found animal life at that depth, and all the way down to that depth. The average depth of the soundings, and other examinations, taken and made, was about 2,200 fathoms. The instruments for dredging and sounding, &c., are very curiously suggestive. There is a beautiful little donkey-engine on the quarterdeck (just at the forebridge), by which dredging lines, &c., are lowered into the deep and drawn up again.

In the neatly fitted boxes with stoppered bottles, all carefully labelled, are many of the principal things which have been discovered and preserved. All these—chiefly the living things of the ocean depth—are new to the eye of science; for it must be remembered the fauna of the sea almost everywhere—and especially in this part of the world—is, after the first 40 fathoms, wholly unknown. One peculiarity observed by the learned Professor Thomson is remarkably interesting; and that is, that a great number of the deep-sea animals in the ocean depths of the south are identical with the fauna found in the deep waters of the northern hemisphere. The lower waters of the Southern Ocean all run, it seems, towards the north; and this under current—through the action of the sun's rays on the surface of the ocean—is constantly going on. The Professor found animal life in deep-sea soundings, far away in the cold dark waters within the Antarctic Circle. Indeed, some of the richest hauls taken during the whole voyage were got off the Young and Macdonald Islands, 300 miles south of Kerguelen's Land. More utterly desolate spots than "Young Island" and its frozen neighbours, Macdonald Island and Meyer Island, it is scarcely possible [illegible] visited are covered with glaciers, and whenever ice is not to be seen, its place is occupied by masses of volcanic mud. It was near these two islands that the Challenger got into difficulties, and fought her way bravely out of them.

The Challenger visited Kerguelen's Land, or the Island of Desolation; the chief object of the visit being to fix upon a proper station for the observation of the approaching Transit of Venus. They staid at Kerguelen's Land for some time, and the photographs taken of that most extraordinary region are deeply interesting. In the sides of a rocky elevation at Christmas Harbour, under a base of tertiary basalt, Professor Thomson saw the trunks of large trees embedded in the earth, proving that the climate of Kerguelen's Land must once have been very different from what it is at present. He observed also little beds of coal throughout the island. The men ate the Kerguelen's Land cabbage from choice, but not, we are happy to learn, from necessity, as there was not the slightest sign of scurvey manifested amongst them.

Before we proceed briefly to describe some of the many specimens of deep-sea fauna discovered by the Challenger during the voyage thus far, a glance at some of the other out-of-the-way places visited by her—besides Kerguelen's Land—may not be unacceptable to many of our readers. Prior to calling at St. Paul's, in the Atlantic, they had visited the Bermudas and the Virgin Islands in the West Indies, but of those two places we need not now stop to speak. On her way down to the Cape the Challenger visited the Tristan d'Acunha Group. This is a singularly isolated group of three islands in the South Atlantic, the largest and most northerly being named after Tristan d'Acunha, the Portuguese discoverer. Tristan d'Acunha is about twenty miles in circuit, and it lies in latitude 37 6 South, and longitude 12-2 West. It is described as a huge mass of rock, in the form of a truncated cone, rising abruptly from the sea, and reaching (at an angle of 45 degrees) to the height of 3,000 feet. It is stated that this rocky mass is capped by a dome 5,000 feet in height, on the summit of which is an extinct crater about one mile in circumference. In this secluded island the Challenger found a community, principally of the European stock, numbering eighty souls. The little sea-side hamlet of cottages on the beach pleased the visitors much, on account of its picturesque and thoroughly British aspect; but they were greatly amused when they learned it rejoiced in the name of "Edinburgh." The Government is of a semi-patriarchal character, somewhat after the fashion of that of Norfolk Island, and such other small communities. The island is, however, considered to belong to Great Britain. The head man—a fine-looking middle aged party with a long beard—is named Green, and has succeeded to the nominal chiefdom since the death of Glass. The people of Acunha have about 500 head of cattle, and supply whalers with fresh provisions.

Not far from Tristan d'Acunha is "Inaccessible Island" (the most westerly in the group) in latitude 37 16 South, and longitude 12·52 West. This island is of a quadrangular shape, 16 miles long and 12 miles across. Its surface is, for the most part, so precipitous as to be inaccessible; but where it can be examined it is found to have a light and sandy soil. It is much overgrown with stunted trees, heath, brushwood, and reeds. On a small sloping ledge of land on one side of the island, the Challenger people found two Germans located. They were both taken off at their earnest request, quite cured of their eccentric taste for the charms of solitude. They had been living in this out-of-the-way place for more than two years.

During the stay of the Challenger at the "Cape" not fewer than seventy boxes of specimens, collected in the course of her voyage up that point, were packed and sent off to England; and from the port of Sydney about the same number of cases of deep-sea fauna and vegetation are, it is understood, about to be despatched homewards by Professor W. Thomson. The arrival in London of such a carefully-digested mass of information in its most significant form—not to speak of the valuable scientific reports which will accompany those cases—cannot but be keenly appreciated in the Great World of Science throughout all Europe and the United States.

The scientific staff of the Challenger have, since they left England, collected a vast number of specimens of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms—and especially objects belonging to the former. Amongst the animals and animal plants preserved are the following:—

Pentacrinus.—This is an animal plant of a very complex and beautiful structure, found at the depth of 350 fathoms. It is described in general terms as a sort of starfish; but it has this peculiarity, that at its base (centrically, and below the frondlike radiating arms of the creature) there are strong, curly, rootlike appendages, which it buries in the sand. Thus steadied, as it were by the roots, the Pentacrinus expands, at will, its five radiated fronds on the surface of the sand beneath the sea. These arms when half folded up (as it appears in the bottle) bear some resemblance in shape to the upper fronds of the Araucaria [or Eutas in] Excelsa. The colour of the Pentacrinus is a sort of grey or drab. Its extreme length is about six inches.

Archaster.—This is a new deep-sea rudimentary star-fish found off Cape Howe in Kerguelen's Land.

Silicious Sponge.—Visitors to the Challenger are shown many very curious specimens of Silicious Sponge; the delicate fibres composing which appear to be of a vitreous character. Some of this sponge—found at the depth of 1,800 fathoms—astonishes the observer by the strange complexity of its organic formation, as viewed through the medium of a powerful microscope.

Bryozoa.—A specimen of this kind of animal plant (understood to be identified with the "Polyzoa," or seventh class of Carpenter's "Mollusca") is shown to the visitors. It was found at the depth of 120 fathoms.

Holothuria, or Sea Slug.—There are several curious specimens of the Holothuria, or Sea Slug, from six inches to a foot long, and from an inch and a half to two inches wide. They were found at a great depth, and are of various colours—red, white, yellow, and brown. Some very remarkable specimens were obtained at the depth of 1950 fathoms, in latitude 53-55 south, and longitude 108-35 east.

Antedon.—This specimen is a radiated animal, found, on the 20th of June last, in a nautilus shell in 28 fathoms of water, at Royal Sound, in Kerguelen's Land. It has some resemblance to the Pentacrinus, but its nether appendages are far less like a root.

Pterocrinus.—This is a very peculiar animal, having long, pointed tentacles like dried stocks of grass, with a sort of tuft or tassel at the end of each stalk. The ends which compose these tufts each taper to a point. It was found in 1375 fathoms, between Kerguelen's Land and Australia.

Ophelid Annelid.—This very singular creature, about the length, side, and shape of a man's forefinger, is also an inhabitant of the great deep. Its colour is bluish grey, and its skin looks like velvet, or very fine cloth. At that end which is probably to be considered as the head, there is (on one side of it) a small mark, or orifice, of a deep violet colour, which looks not unlike a closed eye, but is in fact its mouth. Like all deep-sea animals it has no eyes, having no use for them in its normal state of perpetual darkness. Above and around the mouth are long brownish bristles in straight projecting clusters: whether as feelers or to feed with does not appear. This annelid's body is described as being not very flabby but moderately tough. It was found at the depth of 1,950 fathoms, off the coast of Portugal, and (like all the other objects now mentioned) is entirely new to science.

Deep-sea Star-fish.—There is a very interesting collection of deep-sea star-fish, found at the depth of 1,375 fathoms.

Large Crustacea or Shrimp.—A large and curious crustacea (a kind of shrimp), more than 5 inches long, was found at the depth of 750 fathoms off the Brazilian port of Pernambuco. This crustacean is furnished with two winglike shields (joined on to the top of the back), by means of which it can propel itself with great velocity through the water. Its colour when caught was of a bright vermillion. Even as preserved in spirits it retains a beautiful deep, rosy tint.

Sea Urchins.—In the collection are numerous "sea urchins," of various sizes (purple and other colours), found in the South Atlantic, at the depth of 1,600 fathoms.

The Admiralty Worms, or Synapta.—These wonderful sea worms were found in the Atlantic Ocean at the depth of 1,500 fathoms. Magnified about 2,000 times, circular spots are seen on the skin of this sea worm, from each of which swings an appendage exactly like an anchor, with two sharp-pointed flukes, from which this animal takes its name, the "Admiralty" worm. It is said that those anchors are used to give the worm a holdfast in the sand.

Hyalomena.—These animalcules are shown (like the "Admiralty worm") by the aid of a powerful microscope. The Hyalomena consist of glassy spicules, and each animalcule is furnished with an appendage reminding one of the weapon of the Admiralty worm. It is however different in shape, and perhaps in use; and it is much more like a double grapnel, thus presenting four sharp points instead of two.

Diatomesia.—These inchoate creatures (apparently to be identified with the "diotomea" of the German zoologists) occupy very low and doubtful position. They are minute hollow balls, and the specimens secured were found at the bottom of the Antartic Ocean, not far from the Ice Barrier.

Shells, &c.—Foraminiferous shells and globigerinæ were found in 1,900 fathoms off Kerguelen's Land. Several of these tiny shells (many of which are of the purest white) appear very beautiful when viewed through the microscope. They are set up with much cleverness, and prove to the visitor in a very pleasing manner what kind of shellfish live in security at the bottom of the stormy sea.

Spicules of Sea Urchin.—One of the most curious things brought under the notice of the visitor is a section of one of minute spicules of a sea urchin, got in deep water, off the Bermudas. It presents an elaborate circular pattern of different graduated shades from purple to white, the different successive rings coming to a point in the centre and divided at regular distances by dark lines diverging from the centre to the outer circumference. This object, which manifests in a surprising manner Order and Beauty in one of the minutest points of creation has had its elaborate outlines not inaptly compared to those of an exquisitively finished drawing-room "tidy."

Globigerinæ, &c.—South of the Cape, in 1,900 fathoms, globigerinæ and foraminifera were found in considerable quantities and preserved. Many beautiful specimens are shown of both.

Skin of the Chirodota.—The visitor is shown a microscopic object which is extremely curious. It is a greatly magnified piece of the skin of the Chirodota—a deep-sea worm, found in about 2,600 fathoms. On this minute bit of skin are numerous well-defined wheel-like objects. Each of these circles has a centre resembling the nave of a wheel, from which radiate the distinct, equidistant spokes. The circumference of the wheel (inside) is jagged, as if provided with sharp teeth. All the outlines are double, and very clearly marked.

Besides these objects the visitor is shown a new vitreous sponge (Poliopogon Amada) crossed by "needles" of glass in all directions. This was found in a depth of 2000 fathoms. Also a new Holosurus, found in the Southern Ocean, at a depth of nearly 400 fathoms. Also Myogoons and Lernæids, together with the Hyocrinus, the Serolis, and other such animals.

The Challenger, is, we believe, to proceed hence to New Zealand, and afterwards to make a short cruise in the Pacific. Should she visit the Fijian Group many interesting discoveries will doubtless be made. Amongst other things, the rather mysterious periodicity of a remarkable sea-worm (which regularly makes its appearance once a year—about the end of November—on some of the reefs, in Koro Sea) may perhaps be satisfactorily investigated and explained. The natives call it the "balolo," and its existence seems to be well known to Europeans. Whether it is a species of Holothuria or an Ophelid Annelid does not appear to have been yet ascertained. The Fijians esteem it a very great delicacy.

It is interesting to know that the next task of the Challenger, on leaving these shores, will be to ascertain the depth of the ocean between the coast of New South Wales and New Zealand. This is understood to have been ordered by the Admiralty, in view of the laying down of the Sydney-New Zealand cable. The ocean between Sydney and New Zealand is believed to be very deep.—*Sydney Morning Herald*, May 15.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE GLOOM OF SUNDAY.

(*Spectator.*)

Mr. P. A. Taylor has a praiseworthy wish to remove the remnant of Puritan gloom which still hangs round Sunday. But while we heartily agree with him that all Government collections of works of art and science should be opened to the public on that day, we doubt very much whether the result of that course would be to take away any appreciable portion of the gloom which is specially characteristic of Sunday in our large towns. The truth is that towns exist only for purposes which cease to be active purposes on an English Sunday. It is not the amusements of large towns which [illegible] buying and selling, the exhibition of the things which are buyable and saleable, the faint motions of the mind towards buying this or that, the consciousness of various needs which might be supplied in any one of a thousand different places, the flutter of purpose which this consciousness rouses,—in a word, the multifarious interests which people live together in such huge groups to serve, this it is which makes great cities cheerful; and let what place of innocent amusement you will be open, no great city which ceases almost altogether from trade on a Sunday can ever wear a cheerful aspect. Not only will the closed shops look gloomy, but the countenances of people who have no longer before them any small excitements of the kind which most touch and rivet superficial interests, will always be apt to look blank. The characteristic ripple on the surface of society is wanting; those who really dwell on religious thoughts on a Sunday may be either cheerful or austere, but whether cheerful or austere, there will hardly be in them that vivacity of purpose which marks action. Look at the world of a great city how you will, there is always something absent from it, which it is apt to miss and show that it misses, when all business is suspended. The *country* wears no gloom due to this cause, because the life of the country is not in like manner suspended. It is true that the field operations are not going on, the labourers are not at work; but these are matters which hardly affect the general scene of country life; indeed, there is probably even more of a superficial kind to interest the rural population in the duties of Sunday, than there is in the ordinary work of the field or the farmyard. The dull and often solitary operations of agriculture tend to render more stolid rather than to brighten the faces of those who perform them, and even the languid social amenities of a village Sunday bring more life into the labourers' faces than their ordinary work. It is not, then, we believe, in any degree the want of amusements, so much as the want of the characteristic life of the place, which is apt to make the Sunday look so repulsive in all great Protestant cities. Unless a town can be made to look as natural and significant on Sunday as on week-days,—and this, of course, it never could, without at least as much buying and selling as goes on in the Catholic towns of the Continent,—it can never wear the characteristic appearance of a town; and without that, there will always be an air in it of something missing, and probably of a blank on the faces of its ordinary inhabitants. The æsthetic relief which travellers without Sabbatarian prejudices are apt to feel when they wake up on Sunday in some great foreign city, and find it wearing all the vivacity of the [illegible] due to anything which could be gained without a far greater sacrifice than any party in England would ever dream of contemplating. For the inhabitants of such a city are really full of their ordinary interests, only with something less of pressure on their minds and something more of social gaiety as well as religious interest to occupy them. Hence of course they present an even more characteristic subject of study than on ordinary week-days. Since they have less of shop and more of church, less of domestic labour and more of social intercourse, without wholly losing any one interest, the variety of their small hopes and interests is greatly increased, without any of them being cancelled. Of course no one wishes to see the cheerfulness of London or any other English town increased at so great a cost of genuine rest, and of opportunity for what may be something, though rarely, even better than rest,—the kind of devotion which tasks the soul even more in one way than labour can task the body in another. If Mr. P. A. Taylor's motion were at all likely to end in "the Continental Sunday" in this sense, Mr. P. A. Taylor himself, with all his hatred of the Puritanic grimness of the Scotch Sabbath, would be the first to vote against it. What he wishes to get rid of is the superstition, and not the rest; still less, the earnestness in relation to other than worldly interests which the rest from the turmoil of those interests often feeds. What he appears to desire is, that everything which can make the Sunday a day of more genuine rest for the multitude should be done; and everything which makes it a day of less rest for the multitude should be abstained from. The railways ought to be open, as they are open morning and evening at least, because they tend to increase the quiet enjoyments of the greater number. The theatres ought not to be open, not only because, as they are always open on week-days out of working hours, there is no excuse for the employment of so many persons who most of all need rest, but also because the enjoyment they give is rather of the exciting and feverish, than of the resting and refreshing kind. Even Mr. Peter Taylor does not, we imagine, detest the gloom of an English city's Sunday so profoundly that he would wish to remove it at the cost of what we gain by it,—a real holiday for the body and mind, and, where it is possible, for the soul. There are pleasant sights which it would cost too much to secure; and amongst them certainly is the sight of the ease and vivacity belonging to the Paris or the Vienna Sunday, for Londoners. It could only be secured by the sacrifice of what is, to many, a day of moral restoration, and to the vast number a day of salutary change and rest. Mr. Taylor himself would probably as little dream of sacrificing it for the sake of securing the brightness of the Continental Sunday, as his enemies, the Sabbatarians, would think of taking his kind hint that they might stop the Sabbath-breaking practice of driving to church and chapel in cabs and carriages, by shutting up the churches and chapels themselves.

But the gloom of our English Sundays is no doubt partly due to other and preventable causes, especially to the too frequently characteristic labour of Sunday,—the labour, for instance of going over and over again the lineaments of human depravity of the attempt to persuade people on the one hand, and of the attempt of the listeners to believe on the other, that by some artificial sleight-of-hand called 'accepting the conditions of salvation,' those evil characteristics may be not so much extinguished, as formally cancelled in the account between man and God; to the Sisyphus labour of constantly exhorting to good works against the permanent under-current of conviction that nothing that is said will bear fruit among 1 per cent. of the hearers, to the Tantalus labour of presenting to thirsty souls all the petty "means of grace" by which the ceremonial school hope to get human nature into living contact with the divine,—means of grace, however, which shrink away from their spirits as they approach. In all our English Churches, and especially in those which are most Protestant, there is too much work and too little rest in the atmosphere of their thought. Religious teachers go over and over, again and again, the considerations which should startle and depress or spur the soul, but too seldom—we except the beautiful liturgy, and especially beautiful Communion-service of the national Church—dwell on those which should confirm its strength and calm its tumults. The Roman Catholics and the Ritualists indeed, who rely on the objective power of the Sacraments, do manage,—and it is the chief root of their strength,—to infuse a comfort into the hearts of their people. But those who disbelieve eagerly in anything like a physical channel of grace which may be to a large extent independent of the active co-operation of the souls towards which it flows, are far too apt to spend all their efforts in rousing and probing, instead of strengthening and soothing, the natures of their hearers. Nothing is more striking than the contrast in this respect between the Christian Gospel and the expositions of its modern teachers. Of Christ's own sayings a very large part are apparently directly intended to quiet and strengthen the minds of restless and wistful hearers. His most elaborate discourse begins with a string of beatitudes, not exhortations,—in other words, with picturing the peace which a divine state of spirit will bring, instead of with drawing attention to the effort needful to attain it. Even the prospect of persecution is introduced with a promise of rejoicing. When he prohesies that instead of peace on earth the faith he preaches shall bring "a sword," he is careful to add that even the loss of life for his sake shall be accompanied by the finding of a larger and fuller life. If he denounces the sins of the towns in which he preached, he ends his denunciation with a vision of the happy humility, the easy yoke, and the light burden of the "babes" to whom God has revealed his truth. If he searches the thoughts of the heart with the light which he throws on the interior origin of all evil words and evil acts, he brings the blinding scrutiny to an end with the assurance that whosoever does the will of God, the same is as dear to him as brother, sister, or mother. And even while the prediction that all his disciples were immediately about to forsake, that one was to deny, and one to betray him, is on his tongue, the chief subject of his discourse, after distributing to them none the less the symbols of his body and blood, is, "Let not your heart be troubled," "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you." It is the same with the teaching of the Apostles. They never go far in the way of exposure of sin or denunciation of distrust, without passing on to a vision of the world where "beyond these voices there is rest." Surely our modern teachers might emulate something of this restful spirit which lies behind all the spiritual sharpness and searchingness of Christianity, and make Sunday more of a day of spiritual as well as physical rest than they do.

No more horribly laborious conception than that of the Puritan Sabbath was probably ever invented,—a day on which, if you moved your little finger from any but a sanctified motive, you ought to have taken yourself to task for a grievous sin. That a good deal of the same abject superstition lingers with us still, [illegible] who had written to him to warn him that the words he should utter "would be remembered against him at the bar of Heaven," curiously shows. There is a feeling still among the Sabbatarians that all other sin,—nay, the worst of other sins, in their eyes, heresy itself,—is infinitely less culpable than what they are pleased to call sabbath-breaking. And no conception could render more completely impossible the peace of a day of rest than this notion that of all duties sabbath-keeping is the most easy to be unfaithful to, the most difficult as well as obligatory to discharge well. To be at peace while you are struggling in the meshes of a whole host of untangible, fanciful obligations, the least disloyalty to which is a grave sin, is about as impossible as for the body to be at rest while gnats and mosquitoes are singing their war-song round it. The Puritan notion of the Sabbath contains in it all the tortures involved in the Roman Church's severest interpretation of its ceremonialism, with this one added, that the duty not being strictly objective, you cannot know whether you have discharged it or not, or whether by some wandering thoughts you have not incurred the guilt you dread. Certainly, if it were possible to make a day of rest a day of the most elaborate moral fatigue of which the heart is capable, the Puritan Sabbath effects it. But even those of our religious teachers who do not in the least believe in this elaborate device for knocking up the heart and soul of man, certainly do think too little of the spiritual rest which the Sunday ought to bring with its physical rest. Without losing the opportunity of awakening and stimulating dozing consciences, they might surely do much more than they actually do to help us to realise the refreshment and the new life which the revelation of a divine love, as the source of all the order of the universe, should bestow.

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LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

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THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

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Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

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No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

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THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE,
[illegible], BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDINGS.

With Branches at Calcutta and Madras, and Agencies in the Chief Cities in India.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

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80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, AT COMPOUND INTEREST IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

For the nett Premiums of the Assured, the Company has but one line of Investments, namely, Government Paper in India and Consols in London. In addition, and in [illegible] of any run upon the Company at its Indian Branches, [illegible] every £100 of Subscribed Capital has been invested in Consols, are "Guarantee Fund." The Positive being unable to trade with the nett Premiums, the obligation to invest in Government Securities entirely removes all element of "Risk."

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

[illegible] LIFE POLICIES,
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 [illegible] Years.

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With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,
Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or [illegible] Years, or earlier in the [illegible]

[illegible] *Echo*, January 1871.

"A real obstacle to the spread of Life Insurance, particularly among a class whose incomes are uncertain, is the [illegible] everything or almost everything. The present liability to System which provides for people [illegible] undevelopable not provide for their liability [illegible] sudden paying annual premiums. Hard times [illegible] annual instalments costs a struggle. [illegible] and yet not to pay is to fling away everything. We have heard of many schemes for remedying this [illegible] effect, and some Companies have partly faced [illegible] One of these is the "POSITIVE COMPANY." It offers many tempting prospects, among which is the promise that this contingency should be effectually guarded against. The principle of the arrangement is that each premium shall secure [illegible] for a certain sum, whether the rest of the premiums are or are not paid. For every sum paid the Assured receives [illegible] property. An instance will explain our meaning. A [illegible] Insurance of £100, to be paid for by ten annual [illegible] £5-17-6. He pays the first instalment, and receives a Positive fully paid-up note for £10, to be the property of his representatives in the event of death, and negotiable in his lifetime, [illegible] whether he pays more or not. He would also receive a contingent note for £90, dependent on the circumstance whether he did or did not continue to pay;—Life insuring will [illegible] as it ought to do, and as it might, until the principle of [illegible] is eliminated from the working of all Companies. [illegible] Customers and develope the business of life [illegible] policy-holder must feel that every payment has made good his title to so much."

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

To the 28th February 1874, the following business has been completed:—

1,283 Policies assuring £686,978.

TO COVER WHICH IS HELD—

The Central Guarantee Fund in Consols	£ 51,000
The Deposit with the Government of the Dominion of Canada invested in Canadian Government Securities	£ [illegible]
The several Life Funds formed from net premiums on insurances effected up to the 28th February 1874 invested partly in Consols and Indian Government Securities	£ [illegible]
	£[illegible]

The Company request the earnest attention of [illegible] intelligent Assurants to the unexampled success which has attended the principles upon which this Company is founded, for absolutely securing to Policy-holders all the benefits derivable from the principle of Life Assurance, free from the defects, difficulties, and dangers which formerly impeded its adoption as a medium of Family and Personal Provision.

Each Premium effects a complete Paid-up Assurance independent of any further contribution, and also guarantees a specified Sum in Cash, always payable at will. Every Policy is [illegible] indisputable, embarrassing restrictions and conditions being entirely swept away.

Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents.

Treacher's Buildings, Bombay.

SUN [illegible] ESTABLISHED [illegible]

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and [illegible] Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852 .... £ [illegible]
Do. 1862 .... £[illegible]
Do. 1872 .... £[illegible]

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, [illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,[illegible] 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, [illegible] Profits, &c., to intending applicants [illegible]

ANNUAL PREMIUM [illegible] ASSURANCE FOR CIVILIANS [illegible] INSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
20	28 7	30 0	21 1	22
25	41 6	32 13	22 2	24
30	44 10	35 15	[illegible] 1	27
35	48 6	39 8	25 10	29

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port [illegible] for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,700,000.

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ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
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In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the Undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ [illegible]
Ditto Second ditto .... £[illegible]

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages to Civil and Military Officers, full particulars regarding which will be supplied on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by [illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, [illegible] Street, Bombay.

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